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WEST MUST MAKE 'CLEAR' REPLY TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD151207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "About a Clumsy Trick"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In bygone times a satirical theater existed in Petersburg called "The Distorting Mirror," whose parody of stilted operatic productions was a great success in its repettoire. The parody was called "Vampuka." Two groups of lumbering chorus members ran on the spot long and tediously at the front of the stage. One of the groups endlessly repeated: "Let's run, let's run!", while the other proclaimed: "Where are those strange people running in such a hurry?"

But that was in the theater. Now we are attending a production of "Vampuka" on the political stage of the Pentagon and NATO. And it is no longer a jolly parody but a rather dismal military-strategic spectacle. On 10 September America's AP agency once again raised its paper curtain, and a new act of the 1980-model "Vampuka" began.

"The British Government," this agency reported from London with affected gaiety, "has welcomed the initiatives of President Carter (?) and Leonid Brezhnev in the sphere of direct talks on limiting the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe...."

The reader must be rubbing his eyes in perplexity: Just what "initiatives of President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev" are welcomed by Mrs Thatcher's government?

Everyone knows, first, that more than 2 months ago Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed holding talks, but not only on medium-range nuclear missiles but on medium-range nuclear missile weapons SIMULTANEOUSLY AND IN ORGANIC CONNECTION with the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities. This is quite another matter!

Second, President Carter had nothing to do with this initiative and kept quiet for more than 2 months when the Soviet proposal was made. Incidentally, AP itself even mentions this indirectly, although garbling the crucial point. I quote: "At the end of August L.I. Brezhnev sent President Carter and other major NATO leaders personal letters in which he expressed displeasure at, to use his words, their reluctance to DISCUSS AN AGREEMENT ON MISSILES (?) in the name of ensuring European security and peace throughout the world."

Then the American agency strikes up the old tune: "Let's run, let's run!" It maintains that everything is in order and that work is already in full swing: "This issue is under intensive discussion within NATO.... A special NATO consultative group is meticulously (!) studying the transcripts of Chancellor Schmidt's talks with the Soviet president."

But certain "officials" hoarsely croak in generals' bass voices: "Where are these strange people running in such a hurry? These officials, the agency reports, "say privately that, by agreeing (?) to start talks with the Russians on a bilateral basis in the fall, President Carter could be taking a certain political risk."

But all this is just a farce on the NATO political stage. The real action is taking place behind the chorus, where something rather more serious has plainly been thought up: Not for nothing does the American agency, distorting the essential point, maintain that the talks proposed by the Soviet Union concern ONLY MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES. But, good gentlemen, what about your forward-based nuclear facilities--an issue which must be examined SIMULTANEOUSLY AND IN ORGANIC CONNECTION with these missiles?

It is evidently not without purpose that the American news media, counting on the short memory of their readers and listeners, make out that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new proposal made during talks with Chancellor Schmidt, signifies...consent to the notorious "missiles agreement" adopted at the NATO Council session in December under U.S. pressure.

One would think that elementary professional ethics required AP to remind people that the USSR categorically rejected the hypocritical proposal submitted at that time by the NATO countries to hold talks on the basis of this "missiles agreement," since that proposal amounted in actual fact to a demand for unilateral concessions on the part of the USSR! Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new proposals are quite a different matter: In this connection there must be discussion of questions concerning nuclear missiles in Europe including U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. But AP has obviously long given up observing professional ethics.

And now, while the NATO chorus performs its own atomic "Vampuka" on the West European stage, the Pentagon generals and the monopolies dealing in the nuclear arms race are wasting no time. By 11 August the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK magazine published a long-winded article on this. In a transport of job, the author published this headline: "THE PENTAGON'S NEW PLANS: MISSILES, MISSILES, MISSILES". The article says:

"In the next 5 years U.S. defense spending will grow more rapidly than in any period since the end of World War II. President Carter is proposing military budgets which in all will total $1 trillion (a trillion) over this period. If Ronald Reagan is elected president, judging by his own words, he intends to spend much more money for these purposes. The principal 'star' in the arsenal of the future, which the Pentagon is preparing for itself, will be new...missiles."

It goes without saying that the $1 trillion is an offering to the Pentagon and the manufacturers of nuclear death who work to its orders. And in the light of this report it is abundantly clear who is performing--and why--on the NATO theater stage the vulgar "Vampuka" which AP advertised on 10 September.

Joking apart, citizens! The world public demands from you a clear and unambiguous reply to the USSR proposals, which open up a real opportunity to avoid a new and dangerous round in the nuclear arms race. It is still not too late to come to your senses!

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE

LD151948 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Geneva, 15 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: A second session of the U.N. conference on prohibition or restriction of the use of certain types of conventional weapons which can be regarded as excessively cruel or indiscriminate, has opened today at the Geneva Palace of Nations. The deliberations of the conference, which is to last till October 10, will be attended by representatives of over 70 countries, including delegation of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The conference's objective is to elaborate international agreements on weapons capable of inflicting excessive damage or whose utilization can cause great casualties among civilian population. The conference's agenda includes for instance such categories of weapons as incendiary (including napalm), ground trap mines, fragmentation weapons which inflict wound by fragments that cannot be detected in human body by x-ray. The current sharpening of the international situation caused by intensified military preparations by the United States and NATO makes it all the more imperative to elaborate an agreement on such types of weapons. Head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan, speaking at today's meeting, pointed out the need for further measures to deepen the process of detente. "The Soviet Union," he said, "repeatedly expressed its readiness to limit and to prohibit, on a reciprocal basis upon agreement with other states, any type of weapons. The Soviet representative called for the adoption of all steps to enable the current session of the conference to successfully complete the work--begun in 1979--to elaborate conventions and protocols on individual types of weapons.

BELSHAKOV REVIEWS 'MISSILE TEST,' CSCE, BEIJING RESHUFFLE

LD151221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Today, when the cause of peace and the people's security, the cause of detente, is jeopardized by the irresponsible actions of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, NATO and also the Beijing leadership, the old proverb which is current in many peoples' languages--"a friend in need is a friend indeed"--is particularly apposite. It is much easier to see who is a friend and who is an enemy of detente in a period when it is undergoing tests of durability and vitality.

The Soviet Union's proposals on talks on questions of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe simultaneously and in organic conjunction with American forward-based nuclear facilities, readiness for which was again declared in L.I. Brezhnev's Alma-Ata speech, confirmed that the USSR strictly preserves its loyalty to detente and is seeking ways of making it more viable.

Test of Durability

Many foreign observers rightly saw the proposals of the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state as a continuation of the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact states, which at the recent jubilee conference of their Political Consultative Committee put forward important initiative in the sphere of the struggle to curb the arms race and for disarmament. Among these proposals, one which met with particular support among the peoples is that on holding a summit-level meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world to examine questions associated with eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

How does the West, in particular the United States, react to this? It reacts in two ways. On the one hand it tries to keep these proposals quiet. On the other, it continues the dangerous course of exacerbating the international situation and of the arms race.

Literally the other day U.S. President Carter, signing a bill on the allocation to the Pentagon for fiscal 1981 of appropriations totaling $53 billion for the "development of new types of weapons," stated that he continues to "adhere to the policy of continuing the real growth in the defense budget." In the next 5 years U.S. expenditure of the arms race will total $1 trillion. According to his own statements, Ronald Reagan, if elected president, intends to increase even that astronomical figure.

Under pressure from Washington, the arms race in NATO countries is continuing at an unprecedented rate. The "Autumn Forge" maneuvers which began this week, with the participation of more than 100,000 servicemen from the United States and other bloc countries, show the breadth of the scale of war preparations by the United States and its allies. Despite the attempts of NATO propaganda to depict "Autumn Forge" as some kind of innocent exercise in the sphere of "defense against attack," it is clear that the Pentagon and NATO headquarters proceeded from the opposite direction in preparing them.

Within the framework of President Carter's "new neclear strategy," which he formulated in the recent Directive 59, described by the world press as the "preemptive strike directive," West Europe is assigned the role of bridgehead for aggression against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. To this end, during the maneuvers the actions of the crews of medium-range missiles and bombers targeted on socialist countries are being rehearsed.

It is no accident that on the eve of these exercises the Koelner STADT-ANZIEGER newspaper noted the direct link between Directive 59 and the plans for the deployment of new American medium-range missile in Europe, indicating that together with cruise missiles and the MX ICBM system they will be the "third instrument with which "in accordance with Carter's directive pinpoint targets in the USSR will be hit."

Attempts to violate the approximate equilibrium which has evolved between the USSR and the United States in the strategic arms sphere by means of this "third instrument" are fraught with a serious threat to the security of those West European countries whose governments, under pressure from Washington, have agreed to the deployment of the nuclear-armed U.S. medium-range missiles on their territories.

In the United States, where plans are being elaborated for the utilization of these missiles in a "limited nuclear war," there are still naive people in very responsible posts who believe they will be able to sit it out behind the backs of their European allies and escape retribution for the aggression by hiding in the mountains and in concrete bunkers. In the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states it is not the custom, as it is in the United States, to boast about achievements in the sphere of military hardware. But such achievements do exist, and are a very weighty factor in removing any potential aggressor's taste for nuclear adventures.

The USSR and its allies use these achievements, and all their military might, exclusively for the purposes of preserving peace in the world and defending their borders, which, incidently, was again demonstrated by the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise which ended this week.

The tactics of procrastination on the question of the talks proposed by the USSR and its allies now being resorted to by the United States, referring now to events in Afghanistan, now to events in Poland and now to the election campaign, are not only useless but dangerous. The dynamics of the arms race are such that a delay in talks on ending it and the attempt to sink them in the confusion of procedural questions--and judging from American press reports, the Carter administration intends to resort to precisely these tactics until the end of the elections--lead, as chess players say, to a loss of tempo, and mean that the talks have to start from scratch again. And this could be the result of Washington's vain attempts to gain unilateral advantages and "strategic superiority" for itself by hook or by crook.

Before Madrid

There have been times in the history of mankind when the development of events has snowballed. One thing has been piled on another. The important things, enveloped in the layers of trivialities, have been drowned in the thicket of secondary problems and of considerations dictated by current situations; the personal ambitions of shortsighted leaders have prevailed over national interests and considerations of falsely interpreted prestige and emotions have failed to yield to commonsense. In these conditions the course of events has been almost impossible to control. The "snowball" has swept whole nations into the abyss of conflict which could have been avoided with a rational approach from the beginning.

In the age of nuclear-missle weapons whose use, as competent specialists predict, will end in irremediable disaster for mankind, such a turn of events would be particularly dangerous.

That is why the relaxation of international tension, which makes it possible to embark on a radical restructuring of the system of relations between states with different social systems, presupposes, not least, the creation of an atmosphere of trust between those states.

The preparations which began in Madrid this week for the November meeting of states which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference in 1975 focused the attention of the world press on the main aspects of the accords achieved in Helsinki and on recently elaborated initiatives and proposals on strengthening confidence and on disarmament.

"Although these ideas put forward by the countries of the Warsaw Pact and Atlantic alliance or by neutral states," the paper L'HUMANITE writes, "differ very greatly in form and sometimes in essence, their common feature is a recognition of the growing danger of the arms race and the need for joint efforts to reduce armed forces and lessen the possibility of a conflict in Europe. There is a developing possibility of reaching an agreement that the 35 governments participating in the Madrid meeting convene a European disarmament conference in the very near future."

Washington, however, to judge by the initial interviews with the U.S. representative at the preparatory meeting and also the pronouncement by officials from the Carter administration, intends to push the disarmament issue into the background in Madrid. President Carter, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, plans to use the Madrid forum for an "all-out diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union to win the sympathy of the electorate."

According to a number of diplomats in Washington, the purpose of this offensive is to further "undermine detente" and step up "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries on the pretext of discussing the results of the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions. The Carter administration made a similar attempt 3 years ago in Belgrade, hoping to drown the businesslike discussion of the prospects of the development of detente among the signatory states in an ocean of slander about nonexistent "violations" of human rights in the socialist countries. This attempt failed. There is no doubt that the transatlantic human rights "champions" will win no laurels if they try again.

It is now clear to everyone that hypocritical "human rights" campaign was merely Washington's smokescreen to conceal its interference in the affairs of other countries--primarily the socialist countries--to introduce discriminatory measures in trade with these countries, to justify the arms race and also to suppress the rights of U.S. citizens--the ethnic minorities above all--and many thousands of political prisoners. It would be better for Washington not to parade in Madrid in the blue uniform of commissioner of the world morality police.

A masquerade of this kind would not help the present administration conceal the facts of its direct violation of very important provisions of the Final Act. Take merely the latest examples.

The Polish press writes that Radio Free Europe [RFE], which is in Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski's personal charge, incited antisocialist elements in Poland to act against socialism. The other day Israeli intelligence let it be known that an "unidentified" radio station in Portugal (it is well known that RFE has transmitters there as well as in the FRG) transmitted coded instructions to the enemies of socialism in Poland. What is this if it is not an example of overt interference in the affairs of a sovereign state by the United States, whose administration officially subsidizes RFE? How does this square with the Final Act?

I could give many examples of its violations by the U.S. administration. They can be found in all spheres--from flouting human rights to fueling the arms race, from organizing trade and other "sanctions" against the socialist countries to boycotting the 1980 Olympics.

It is high time people in Washington realized that the White House incumbents are not entitled to the role of "world government" and that it does not befit the United States, or any other state, to violate its international commitments and the norms of international law.

The peoples expect a great deal of the Madrid forum. Chiefly, the elaboration of new constructive proposals on the further implementation of the Final Act and on strengthening peace, detente and cooperation in Europe.

It is worth reminding the present U.S. administration, which is approaching the election swearing loyalty to the best traditions of the Democratic Party, of the words of President Franklin D. Roosevelt who said during the war against fascism: "We want the war to end. But even more we want to eradicate the sources of all wars." Alas, the current U.S. Democratic leaders have forgotten Roosevelt's behest.

Beijing's Reshuffle

When Mao Zedong died Beijing propaganda proclaimed "10,000 years of life" for Chairman Hua Guofeng, as used to be done for the emperor in olden days.... Now Beijing has not only discarded this slogan but is also taking down portraits of Mao Zedong. An anathema has been pronounced upon the once glorified "Cultural Revolution" and its supporters in the CCP and in PRC state organs have effectively been purged beneath the slogan of struggle against the "gang of four." The "gang" itself will be tried at the end of the year.

It was in this atmosphere that the third session of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the fifth convocation was held. The Western press called its results sensational. So what happened at this session, and, specifically, what lies behind the events in the former imperial forbidden city where the current Beijing leaders have their headquarters and where its decisions were predetermined? The decisions are known. There has been a major reshuffle in the PRC State Council leadership. The resignations were accepted of Hua Guofeng (he remains CCP Central Committee chairman) from the post of PRC State Council premier and of six vice premiers, including Deng Xiaoping.

New State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang is known not only as a victim of the "Cultural Revolution"--he was led along the street in a fool's cap by crowds of Red Guards--but also as a Deng Xiaoping nominee. According to the Western press Zhao's appointment and Hua's resignation represent a victory for Deng Xiaoping and the prelude to his becoming the China's "number 1."

The anti-Soviet statements which resounded at the NPC session showed that Maoist foreign policy remains unchanged. It was Deng Xiaoping who inspired the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and who was the "architect" of Beijing's "bridge" with the United States. It was he and his supporters who originated the idea of China's anti-Soviet alliance with U.S. imperialism and world reaction. As for domestic policy, at the beginning of the year Zhao Ziyang unequivocally came out in support of "entrepreneurial activity" in China and the active development of the private sector. At the same time, China is pursuing a line toward limiting the democratic rights of the country's working people, which, in accordance with the session's decisions, is already manifested in the liquidation of the population's right to use Dazibao and "broad criticism."

One would like to believe that the great Chinese people and healthy forces in the CCP will manage to uphold the gains of socialism in their country and revive the friendship with their brothers in the socialist community. But this will take time, of course.

WASHINGTON UNDERMINING, EUROPEANS BACKING DETENTE

LD160913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Novikov "International Review": "Europe's Lofty Mission"]

[Text] For over three decades now there has been a peaceful sky over Europe--a sky no longer lit up by the flames of war. But for many centuries wars and armed conflicts have rolled like waves over the Old Continent. The joint action of the socialist community countries and all Europe's peace-loving forces have managed to break the tragic cycle of world war, followed by a brief respite of peace, followed by a new global military conflagration which bourgeois political analysts considered unshakeable.

It is also highly indicative that, of the 35 years since the war, the international situation in Europe has been characterized in the last decade by the greatest stability of any region. Here, on the European Continent, the process of political detente has matured and mutual understanding, trust and cooperation between states have strengthened most visibly.

The European peoples' bitter experience of the past, which dictates to the Old Continent's peace-loving forces the need to struggle for security, must be among the factors which have determined this prolonged period of peace in European histroy. The emergence of mass destruction weapons in states' arsenals must not be left out of the reckoning. Their use in comparatively confined and densely populated parts of the continent would signify the end of European civilizations. This even exerts a restraining influence on militarist circles. But it is scarcely the "unprofitability" of nuclear war which is the main obstacle to unleashing world conflagration in Europe.

The main barrier in the way of aggression and imperialist military adventures is formed by the forces of socialism, forces far more mighty than the most powerful present-day weaponry. With the formation of the socialist community the correlation of class and political forces on the European Continent changed radically against imperialism. Since World War II, development in Europe has been toward the growth and strengthening of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism and against the forces of war and reaction. It is this which has been the decisive factor in the European Continent's peaceful development over 35 years. This is why the cold war front was broken in Europe, half of whose population live under conditions of socialism.

Recently the "post-Helsinki Europe" concept has become firmly established. In a generalized form it signifies the consolidation of the system of fruitful ties and contacts between the states of the European Continent and new political and other opportunities for developing good-neighborly, equitable and mutually advantageous relations in all spheres. The Final Act--that charter of European security--ruled a line under the past, with its burden of unrecognized borders and unsettled problems. Life has vividly confirmed that the 5 years since the European conference have demonstrated its enormous political and practical significance. Europeans rightly consider that there is no rational alternative to political detente.

The facts of international reality testify for all to see that the seventies were notable for many good things, particularly in Europe. The relaxation of tension took deep root in present-day European life. Meetings, talks and consultations at all levels became the broad practice in the political sphere.

It is well known that since the European conference the Soviet Union has signed over 30 agreements and programs in the economic cooperation sphere with France, the FRG, Italy, Finland, Denmark and other countries.

A number of agreements have also been concluded in the sphere of cultural, scientific technical and tourist exchange with European conference countries.

This demonstrates the constant aspiration of the socialist countries and the other peace-loving forces of Europe to implement the agreements reached in Helsinki on deepening confidence-building measures.

At the same time, recent years have confirmed particularly clearly that each step along the path of strengthening trust and developing detente has been made in resolute struggle against the imperialist policy of force and diktat, confrontation and unleashing of conflicts, the arms race and interference in other states' internal affairs. On the threshold of the eighties Washington has reverted to the cold war, which, of course, has also had an effect on the European situation. This break [izlom] in international relations is a direct consequence of the policy of whipping up the arms race and aggravating the world situation adopted by U.S. ruling circles as long ago as 2 years. It did not begin with the Afghan and Iranian events, as imperialist propaganda tries to make out.

It is opportune to recall that the United States and some NATO countries began to step up their military budgets and whip up the arms race at a faster pace as far back as the second half of the seventies. The aim of this campaign is clear to all: It is to achieve NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. From this time dates the beginning of the particularly loud and spurious campaign on the North Atlantic bloc's "lag" in military potential and the imaginary "upsetting" of the balance of forces in Europe, particularly in medium-range nuclear missile facilities, and the so-called "Soviet threat." The essence of this artless maneuver by Pentagon strategists is clear: To suggest to European public opinion the idea of the need to "balance" the Soviet missiles by deploying the new types of U.S. nuclear missiles, the notorious "Euromissiles," in Western Europe.

In the prevailing situation the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries called on NATO's members to take no action which would complicate the situation on the European Continent and to begin talks on medium-range nuclear facilities without delay. What was the reaction of the North Atlantic bloc's bosses? At the NATO Council session in Brussels in December 1979 Washington answered these peace initiatives by imposing on its bloc allies a decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles facilities in a number of West European countries and step up the long-term arms programs.

The genuine aim of this decision is, on the one hand, to ensure NATO's military superiority in Europe over the Warsaw Pact states and, on the other, to restore Washington's complete hegemony over its West European partners, having bound them with the chains of an increasingly dangerous dependence. But the lessons of history attest that neither aim is practicable. Nowadays, when the correlation of world forces in the world arena has changed radically, such schemes clearly bear a frankly adventurist nature. One cannot fail to agree with those Western observers who note that, by accepting the new U.S. missiles on their soil, the West European countries become not only U.S. hostages but also targets for the inevitable retaliatory strikes and enable the United States to sit out across the ocean in the event of any "localized nuclear war" on which it might embark.

Taking into account the situation which has been created, during this summer's talks with the FRG leaders the Soviet side put forward a new initiative aimed at overcoming the dangerous impasse created by the Washington-dictated NATO Council decision. Having reaffirmed the position previously expounded on the most correct ways of solving the question of medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet side proposed beginning discussion of this question simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities.

In this matter, of course, it was intended that the agreements reached during the talks would be put into practice after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty whose ratification was "frozen" by the U.S. Senate on President Carter's demand. In passing, let us note that the U.S. allies have been persistently demanding that the SALT II treaty be "unfrozen" and put into effect.

The new Soviet proposals were approved and supported by Western Europe's broad public and political circles and throughout the world.

What was the U.S. answer to this Soviet initiative? It long delayed its answer, citing the need to "study" the new Soviet proposal "carefully." At the same time, the military-industrial complex attacked and tried to discredit the Soviet initiative with all its propaganda means. It is true that the reactionary propaganda machine found this difficult, since the Soviet proposal received broad support in Western Europe. Only later did it become clear that the delay in answering was not accidental. Washington wanted to gain time so as to present the whole world with a fait accompli.

On 6 August, the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, the U.S. administration announced that it had decided on a "new nuclear strategy." What the Pentagon has in mind is using nuclear weapons in "localized conflicts" and being prepared, as the New York TIMES noted, "to wage a prolonged but nevertheless limited nuclear war." Presidential Directive 59, which sets out the new "doctrine," was published without any consultation with the U.S. allies--this has recently been Washington's rule. The essence of the U.S. "new nuclear strategy," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his Alma-Ata speech, amounts in fact to making the very idea of nuclear war somehow more acceptable to public opinion. This is also served by the talk about the supposed "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons, which is totally divorced from the facts and merely seeks to delude people. It is highly important to note that this policy, which is extremely dangerous for the peoples of the whole world, originates from the government of a country which has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on averting nuclear war.

Directive 59 was sharply censured by social and political circles throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe, since everyone understands that talk about the possibility of waging a "localized" nuclear war against the Soviet Union is meant for simpletons. The very nature of nuclear was as a means of inflicting a massive blow and the methods of delivering that blow in a short time over enormous distances envisage decisive and swift retaliation. The Soviet Union and its allies are capable of taking all the necessary retaliatory measures and, of course, will not allow the prevailing strategic balance of forces to be upset and thus enable the Pentagon to try resorting to blackmail. "Our country's foreign policy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed, "is a clear and honest peace policy not directed against any third party. We do not encroach on anybody's land and do not interfere in anybody'a internal affairs. But we will always stand up for our rights and legitimate interests."

Analyzing the present situation, one cannot fail to note that there are certain political forces in Western Europe, including forces among a number of states' ruling circles, who share the Atlantic strategists' dangerous ideas and are ready to make their small contribution to stepping up the antidetente line. Europe today, however, is increasingly hearing the voices of sober politicians and public figures who realize the full seriousness of the developing situation and protest angrily against the implementation of NATO's dangerous plans. [paragraph continues]

The continuation of detente is advocated by representatives of a number of West European countries' ruling circles--French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, Finnish President U. Kekkonen, Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky and others, in whose opinion the alternative to detente can only be a renewal of cold war and its development into world thermonuclear conflict.

The European socialist countries' position is quite clear. They are firmly convinced that Europe can and must become a solid factor in general peace and stability. At the Political Consultative Committee conference in Warsaw last May, the Warsaw Pact states proposed an extensive program of measures for military detente, disarmament and the development of mutual cooperation. They proposed holding summit meetings between state leaders from all regions of the world.

In the prevailing international situation it is becoming very important that the Madrid meeting of representatives of the European conference states be successful. A decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would give the meeting particular weight. Among the problems on which the consolidation of European peace depends, the central position now belongs to the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent. The Warsaw Pact countries advocate that the Madrid conference be constructive and that it conclude with results of significance. Unfortunately, some circles in Washington prefer to go against the current and, as the U.S. press notes, intend conducting the Madrid meeting as an action of confrontation and "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries. Such a stance would clearly contradict the mood of almost all the states participating in the meeting, which do not want what has been achieved in the cause of detente to be threatened because of Washington's hegemonist ambitions.

In fact, Europe stands at a fork from which one road leads toward the deepening of detente and the strengthening of international cooperation, while the other leads toward the dangerous aggravation of tension on the European Continent. In the present complex situation the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all Europe's peace-loving forces are fully resolved to do their utmost not only to preserve everything positive which has been accumulated in the past decade but also to increase the fruits of detente. They resolutely support preventing the revival on the European continent of the atmosphere of hostility and mistrust which frequently leads to military conflagration. By their vigorous actions the peoples of Europe who, in their own experience, have become acquainted with the beneficial fruits of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, have every opportunity to ensure a peaceful, tranquil life for present and future generations. Europe must become an example to other continents, that is its lofty mission.

GERASIMOV CRITICIZES U.S. APPROACH TO MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD151413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov article: "The Road to Madrid"]

[Text] The preparatory phase leading up to the meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant states planned for 11 November has begun in the Spanish capital.

Although the bullfighting season ends in September, the U.S. delegation seems to have received training in the picador's art. Among others a British DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent reported on Washington's mood from the U.S. capital. He wrote that Jimmy Carter is planning a "total diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union, using for this an international forum--the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

State Secretary Edmund Muskie named three main directions of the aforementioned "offensive": "the Afghan problem", "the human rights sphere" and the allegedly "repressive nature" of relations between Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union.

In this connection Muskie has come out against "cancelling, deferring or calling off" the Madrid meeting; for such advice had been given in America. Unfortunately, as is obvious from the "Muskie plan", he regards the meeting not as a venue for serious talks in the common interests of the sides but as an arena for the exchange of reproaches and recriminations aimed at securing applause from this or that political platform. It could be said that here important state aims are being sacrificed to transient election considerations as to how to outflank the rival Reagan from the right. It is more accurate however to stress that in the American cockiness there appears an approach which is fundamentally hostile to the spirit of Helsinki.

Such advice is even being given by, for example, William Safire, a commentator of the New York TIMES, who urges renunciation of the documents adopted 1 August 1975. Others such as, for example, Portugal's national defense minister, Amarao de Costa, call these "no more than a piece of paper covered with writing". While more perfidious enemies discovered at the bottom of the so-called "third basket" (that is among the clauses on cooperation in humanitarian spheres), a chance to undermine the Helsinki accords while obtaining political dividends. Hence accusations toward the Soviet Union that it has "upset the third basket". And now we have the American diplomats going to Madrid with lances atilt.

For the sake of accuracy it can be noted that in the 26 August joint press statement by State Secretary Muskie and the FRG Foreign Secretary Hans-Dietrich Genscher, mention was made of their agreement as regards the "importance of careful preparation and constructive work to ensure a balanced result which will contribute to cooperation between East and West." President Carter spoke of "active preparation", of elaboration together with the allies of "a number of important proposals".

When were they speaking the truth? We must wait and see. In any case the West European countries attach great importance to the Madrid meeting.

As for the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, back in May at the Warsaw conference they called for careful preparation for this meeting and for the creation of the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding necessary for the success of the meeting. The idea was expressed that good preparation for the meeting and progress in coordinating its decisions could provide grounds for the participation by foreign ministers in their adoption. At the Madrid meeting a decision ought to be taken on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Speaking on 29 August in Alma-Ata, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once more affirmed the fidelity of the Soviet Union to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act. The Soviet public sees the Madrid meeting as an opportunity for cooperation for the benefit of peace which it would be unforgivable to let slip. But does not Washington see it merely as an opportunity for confrontation in a cold war spirit?

USSR PUBLISHES BOOK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FINAL ACT

LD160924 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep,TASS--The Political Literature Publishing House issued a book "Along the Road Laid in Helsinki" for mass circulation.

This book is a collection of highly important documents and other items reflecting the many-faceted international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, above all, connected with the consolidation of European security and cooperation, with materialization of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The book extensively throws light on the tremendous work of the Central Committee of the CPSU, its Political Bureau, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in guiding Soviet foreign policy and implementing the programme of peace of the 24th and 25th congresses of the party.

The articles of the new Constitution of the USSR, included in the collection, joint documents of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, the final documents of bilateral meetings of the Soviet Union with many states participants in the general European conference furnish striking evidence showing that the USSR is consistently coming out in favour of the development of normal business relations with Western partners, of strengthening and continuing the process started in Helsinki. With this objective in view the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries propose that the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participants in the European conference be held constructively and concluded with weighty results, that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be convened.

Official reports, articles by the leaders of a number of Soviet ministries, departments and public organizations, published in the collection, cite a wealth of facts showing the consistent and scrupulous implementation by the Soviet Union of the entire complex of the Helsinki accords.

The collection includes as a supplement the Final Act of the European conference which, according to Leonid Brezhnev's assessments, constitutes a message from that generation, which lived through the horrors of World War Two, to those who should be reliably guaranteed man's paramount right, the right to life and to peace.

The documents of the book throw light on the real reasons of the recent emergence, by fault of imperialism, above all, the United States, of obstacles to the road of detente.

The entire content of the book shows that the Soviet Union in the current intricate situation is fully resolved to continue firmly following the road of detente, cooperation and security both in European affairs and in world policy. And no one will succeed in pushing it off this general course.

As Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in his replies to questions asked by a PRAVDA correspondent on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the main thing is to find ways towards a reduction of the military threat now and in the future for Europe, and hence for the entire world.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEADER COMMENTS ON GENEVA UNCTAD SESSION

LD151950 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 15 Sep 80

["For Development of International Economic Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--The 21st session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which opened today in Geneva, will discuss pressing problems of world trade and international economic relations.

A TASS correspondent was told by the Soviet delegation leader Mikhail Pankin that the meeting was being held right after the completion of the U.N. General Assembly special session in New York which dealt with various economic issues, including the third U.N. development decade and U.N.-planned global talks on raw materials, trade, energy, currency and finance.

The Soviet delegation leader said in this context that UNCTAD could and should handle more actively international trade in the interests of all its member-countries.

He said the Soviet delegation would put due emphasis, during the forthcoming session, on development of trade between countries with different social and economic systems, the necessity of lifting artificial protectionist barriers in international trade put by Western states, trade and political aspects of disarmament and UNCTAD's tasks in decolonisation.

It was as imperative as before, he said, to remove negative effects which multinational corporations had on international trade and economic cooperation.

The Soviet delegation is planning to clarify the broad programme of understanding and confidence-building actions approved by the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee conference last May.

The socialist countries emphasise continued attempts by some Western powers to use economic relations as an instrument of blackmail and political pressure on other countries, which contradicts the principles of international commerce.

"The Soviet Union,," Mikhail Pankin stressed, "actively supports the activity of UNCTAD and comes out in favour of its having a greater say in establishing both anti-discrimination and protectionism-fighting measures and supervision over implementation of multilateral trade agreements, with due account of all UNCTAD member-countries' interests."

OPEC CONFERENCE BEGINS IN VIENNA

LD151126 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 15 Sep, TASS--A conference of petroleum, finance and foreign ministers of the OPEC member-states opened at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today. It is attended by representatives of 13 states, members of the organization.

The main aim of the conference is to elaborate OPEC's long-term strategic programme in the sphere of oil prices and proportions of oil extraction. The ministers will also discuss questions linked with rendering financial aid to developing states, which do not have oil resources, and the course of preparations for a conference of heads of OPEC member-states, due to be held in Baghdad in November this year.

KOBYSH NOTES 'NASTY TASTE' OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD151329 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Such Is 'Democracy'"]

[Text] The U.S. election campaign has entered its final stage. It would be no exaggeration to say that not just the inhabitants of the United States but many people in other countries as well are waiting impatiently and with growing irritation for the day when this presidential election actually takes place.

It may be because it is a year of heightened solar activity, and a leap year at that, or it may be due to a combination of physical circumstances; whatever the reason, American "democracy" and one of its main instruments--the presidential election campaign--have probably never had such a nasty taste before. It is as if the candidates have lost their sense of reality, not to mention their sense of decorum. They are going all out, the one to attain, the other to hang on to power. They indulge not in discussions of the vital, burning problems of American life--the profound recession, the perilous rate of growth of unemployment, the record inflation and racial tension developing into riots--but in mutual backbiting, fierce taunts and exchanges of poisoned arrows and stabs in the back.

Democratic Party presidential candidate J. Carter's camp has been exploiting to the full Republican candidate R. Reagan's recent brilliant remarks that the inhuman U.S. aggression in Vietnam was, he believed, a "noble war" and that U.S. state educational establishments should teach not only Darwinism but God's law too. The R. Reagan camp has made gross play of J. Carter's family troubles--his brother's dubious financial machinations in an Arab country and rumors about his son's involvement in the drug trade. Not stopping there, the Republican candidate made much of J. Carter's election appearance in Tuscumbia, Alabama, which has a reputation for out-and-out racism to accuse his rival of involvement with the Ku Klux Klan. Tasteful, wouldn't you say?

Enough of these games played by people scrambling for the presidential gravy-train. Worse is the fact that the "games" involve international problems whose implications reach far beyond the bounds of the United States. Essentially coinciding in their treatments of most of these problems and having, in particular, the same intention to accelerate the arms race and to continue the "position of strength" policy on a world scale and the "hard" line vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, the candidates are vying only on the lexical level, the one trying to be more scathing than the other. Accusing J. Carter of "false" and "basically hollow" assurances, R. Reagan maintains that the current President's administration "has jeopardized" U.S. security. In turn, J. Carter accuses the Republican candidate of advocating a policy which is a "serious threat to security and peace in our country and in the world in general" and maintains that "a Reagan victory in November will increase the risk of a world war." Perhaps the accusation itself is not entirely groundless, but what can one make of it when it comes from a man who has just published "Directive 59"?

In the United States itself there is growing concern at the way the Democratic candidate is using presidential power to adapt foreign policy to the interests of his election campaign. Everyone is well aware that, for example, he is deliberately "freezing" SALT II because, the organizers of J. Carter's election campaign believe, an initiative to seek ratification of that treaty in the U.S. Senate would not win him votes at this time. On the other hand, every imaginable effort is being made to break the Camp David talks deadlock. It was for this reason that U.S. presidential representative Linowitz was sent for talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

Seeking agreement to a resumption of talks, Linowitz entreated, adjured and threatened, and all this just because Carter needed to show "progress" in the Camp David affair, which is known to be doomed, since he is in dire need of the votes of the large and influential Jewish community.

Such is "democracy." With every American election it draws other countries and peoples into its mincing machine with increasing offhandedness, making them hostages of the elections. But why, by what right? Is it old imperial thinking or simply the fever of frenzied gamblers? Both, seemingly.

At any rate, Americans are getting sick of it. "Unfortunately, by all appearances, we will have to put up with this kind of campaign right up to November," a horrified James Reston, a man of great experience who has seen it all in his time, writes in the New York TIMES. "Nobody is tackling the difficult problems which need to be solved in the next few years--how to get world inflation under control, how to curb the arms race, how to halt the massive influx of illegal immigrants, how to provide our children with education and how to deal with the moral turpitude in our personal and family life."

Reston used strong words but he did not say it all, since, as we can see, the "turpitude" goes beyond "personal and family life."

AGREEMENT 'FETTERS' SOMALIA TO U.S. 'MILITARY CHARIOT'

LD151427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Nikonov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Against the Pentagon Bases"]

[Text] The ink had hardly dried on the American-Somali agreement on the Pentagon's deployment of military bases on Somali territory, when the Mogadishu authorities put forward the latest fabrications on an incursion by Ethiopian troops which allegedly took place. This is not a new method by any means. Its aim is to mislead the world public and try to conceal their own unceasing aggressive actions with respect to the neighboring state. On the other hand, by means of this trick Mogadishu wanted to distract attention from the shameful deal with Washington, which aroused a mighty wave of protests in the developing countries of Africa and the Near East.

Thus S.S. Muhammad, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, stated at a meeting with foreign diplomats in Aden that the Somali regime's offer of its territory for U.S. military bases radically contradicts the anti-imperialist position of most Arab and African countries. According to a Syrian Foreign Ministry statement the American-Somali agreement is just one link in Washington's splittist policy.

There is no need to seek far for other links in this chain, with which the United States fetters new partners to its military chariot. There are the American military bases in Oman, Kenya and Egypt and on the illegally occupied island of Diego Garcia. We will not take a guess at where else the American hawks from the Pentagon would like to build their nests. We will only observe that metastases of this dangerous disease affect above all those regimes which betray their national interests in the quest for American dollars.

Feverishly seeking bases for the so-called "quick reaction forces," Washington today is openly ignoring calls from the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalignment movement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and eliminating all military bases there.

Nor is it disturbed by the fall in the international prestige of countries which accept bases of aggression despite their commitments to the African community and the Arab world. On the other hand, Washingtons' generous military sops in return for "services" rendered fan the expansionist sentiments of certain African and Arab states.

There are more than enough examples of this. The Israeli aggressors, constantly receiving weapons with an ever-increasing destructive force from the Pentagon, are expanding their criminal actions against neighboring Lebanon. The Egyptian Army, rearmed by the United States, is concentrating strike forces on the Libyan border. The replenishment of Somalia's military arsenal at the Pentagon's expense, as the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia has stated, is urging on the Mogadishu revanchists to new acts of aggression against neighboring states, including Ethiopia.

This was indicated, in particular, by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, in his message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in which he resolutely demanded a revision of his policy in the region.

Ethiopia's just and legitimate demands meet with support among all the peoples of developing countries, which come out consistently against the U.S. "base" policy and for the transformation of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace, good neighborliness and international cooperation.

TOLKUNOV CITES SULLIVAN ON IRAN POLICY UNDER SHAH

LD151451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Who Is Responsible for the Crisis: Revelations of Former U.S. Ambassador to Iran"]

[Text] New York, 8 September--Former U.S. Ambassador to Iran W. Sullivan has published an article in the journal FOREIGN POLICY in which he exposes the unsavory backstage role of Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski who pulled out all stops to prevent the victory of the Iranian revolution.

An eyewitness to and participant in the events of the last days of the shah's regime, Sullivan states that it was Brzezinski, in defiance of the State Department, who incited the shah and his myrmidons to use force against the people's uprising. On 9 November, 1978, the ambassador sent a telegram to Washington stressing the possibility of the peaceful transfer of power if the United States stopped supporting the shah's regime. But there was no answer from Washington. Moreover, Sullivan writes, "it soon became clear that my views were no longer welcome in the White House."

Gen R. Huyser was sent to Iran. His job was to persuade the Iranian Armed Forces to support Prime Minister S. Bakhtiar. "For my part, I received precise instructions saying that U.S. policy was to give full support to the Bakhtiar government," Sullivan continues.

Forceful recommendations by Sullivan and other officials failed to persuade the White House to change its stance and stop supporting the corrupt antipopular regime. Until the last moment Washington strategists were trying to stifle the revolution. "At the very height of the crisis," Sullivan recalls, "I received a message from Washington referring to an instruction from Brzezinski who asked whether I could promote a military coup against the revolution."

Through a spokesman from Brzezinski's office the White House wasted no time in disavowing Sullivan's statements, calling them "inaccurate." This sounded unconvincing, however. The admissions by the former U.S. ambassador to Iran expose once again the subversive nature of Washington's policy vis-a-vis the Iranian revolution.

SHAKOV CITES NEW YORK MAGAZINE ON TRACKING STATION

OW150843 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by U.S. NEW YORK magazine, the United States and China recently reached a secret agreement on installing a U.S. tracking station on Chinese territory. Our station commentator Shakov's comments on the possible consequences of such a deal.

On more than one occasion the Beijing leaders have stated publicly that they will not allow U.S. intelligence installations on Chinese territory. However, the NEW YORK magazine report indicates that the Beijing leaders are not honest in their words. Using their words to camouflage their secret deals with Washington for a long time, the Beijing leaders have even discussed (with Washington) the best location to set up a U.S. tracking station. NEW YORK magazine disclosed that U.S. intelligence agency personnel have already started to implement the secret agreement. It should be noted that only Washington's most loyal lackeys would agree to the installation of such a military base in their own country.

Many countries oppose the blackmail by the U.S. militarists on such a shameful deal, regarding it as an encroachment on their sovereignty and security. India's NEW CENTURY has said: allowing the United States to set up a tracking station is just like inviting a wolf into one's house. However, the Beijing leaders are willing to make every sacrifice in order to please their protectors on the other side of the ocean and to play a role such as the one played by the former shah of Iran, who subserviently tried to curry favor with Washington but was expelled by the people of his own country.

The tracking station is the first step in building other U.S. military bases in China. The Beijing leaders are supplementing their political and economic collusion with Washington by making military concessions. Since the agreement on the United States providing China with technical equipment for both military and civilian use was signed last May, the Beijing leaders have virtually relinquished their sovereignty. This is the price that Beijing has to pay for its foreign policy based on Mao Zedong's doctrines, as well as the concrete result of the foreign policy expounded by Hua Guofeng at the NPC session.

PERRY COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY SUPPLIES TO CHINA

LD120456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The high-ranking U.S. military delegation which is visiting China has started its tour of army bases.

Before its departure from Beijing, William Perry, the head of the mission and under secretary of defense, told journalists that the United States has agreed to supply China with the most up-to-date computer equipment, suitable for military purposes. Perry said that his department has already approved over 400 licenses to supply the Chinese with the most varied military, factory and personal equipment [snaryazheniye], including radar and transport aviation.

The American Bell Helicopter Corporation is conducting talks on the construction in Harbin in northeast China of a factory for the manufacture of military helicopters.

BANDURA SCORES JAPANESE DESIGNS ON KURIL ISLANDS

LD151515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "What the Past Teaches"]

[Text] Tokyo--World War II roamed the earth for 6 years to the explosion of bombs and the thunder of artillery shelling, to the groans of the dying and the sobs of its victims. And it ended in total silence. It ended here, in the middle of the Tokyo Gulf, on the deck of the battleship Missouri where first the vanquished and then the victors put their signatures to the act on Japan's unconditional capitulation. These were the first 20 minutes of quiet gained through the suffering of the peoples of the world.

Japanese militarism was utterly defeated. The most dangerous hotbed of war was extinguished. The destruction of the imperial war machine was caused by the predatory nature of the foreign policy of the Japan of those years. This defeat was predetermined by the allies' joint efforts in the war against the fascist-militarist bloc. Finally, this defeat was made rapid and irreversible by the entry into the war of the USSR Armed Forces which made the decisive contribution to ensuring victory over the Far Eastern aggressor.

The ignominious collapse of Japanese militarism was a turning point for the destiny of the countries of Southeast Asia and the Far East. By the middle of World War II imperialist Japan, with a population of 60 million, had driven into the gigantic concentration camp labeled the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" 410 million inhabitants of its colonies, occupied territories and puppet states. And it did not intend to stop there. "Eight Corners Under One Roof" was the slogan of the conquerors, which, translated into universally comprehensible language, meant "the whole world under Japan's heel."

The Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, paid a high price for the military's insatiable appetites: The militarists' adventure took millions of lives. Today, after 35 years, some people try to forget this, others deliberately falsify history for their own speculative purposes. But it remains a fact that Japan's rapid defeat in 1945 was the direct result of the defeat of the crack units of the Japanese Army in Manchuria by the USSR Armed Forces.

Just 4 months before the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan, the U.S. Army Joint Chiefs of Staff asserted that victory could only be counted on at the end of 1946. According to the assessment of the then U.S. Defense Secretary Stimson, in these forthcoming 18 months of fighting losses in the U.S. Army alone would have been over 1 million. In World War II as a whole the United States lost 187,000 men. The USSR's entry into the war sharply altered the situation: Just three and a half weeks elapsed and Japan signed the act on unconditional capitulation.

Some people now try to attribute the rapid capitulation by the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. But it was by no means the atom bomb which broke the fanaticism of the military, which at that time had 7 million men under arms. This is also borne out by the imperial headquarters' instructions "not to have any fears regarding the new type of bomb" sent to all units and formations of the Japanese Army immediately after the atomic bombings and by the air defense staff instructions on measures in the event of a repetition of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Washington itself also realized that Japan could not be forced to capitulate merely by these bombings. As of 17 August 1945 it was planned to carry out the next atomic strike--the victim was to be one of two cities--Kokura or Niigata. The United States intended to drop three or four atom bombs on the Japanese islands in September. If the U.S. "experimenters" did not succeed in reproducing the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on even broader scales, then it was only because the lightning defeat of crack units of the Kwantung army by the USSR Armed Forces had forced the Japanese leaders to recognize that further resistance was senseless.

Assessing the Soviet Union's entry into the war against militarist Japan, the eminent Japanese historian (K. Eguti) writes: "It was precisely the USSR's participation in the war which broke the Japanese military leadership's will to resist and predetermined its capitulation. The USSR's entry into the war brought the war to an end and rid the people of Japan and the peoples of other countries of the world of the horrors of war. That is the tremendous historical significance of the Soviet Union's actions."

The Soviet soldier brought with him freedom for the peoples of Southeast Asia and the East who until then had kowtowed to colonialists of various stripes. The aggressor's defeat provoked a powerful upsurge of the revolutionary and national liberation movement in many Asian countries. The Republic of Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the DPRK--the emergence of these new independent states one after another on the ruins of the empire opened up the irrepressible process of the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism in Asia and promoted the development of the world socialist system.

The USSR Armed Forces' victorious actions on the Far East military operations theater were also a decisive factor in the Chinese people's struggle for their liberation. The collapse of the militarist regime created the precondition for the democratization of political life in Japan itself, whose people had for decades borne the yoke of a military-monarchist dictatorship. These were the real results of the concluding stage of World War II.

Some 35 years have elapsed since history put everything in its place. But what is this? You cannot drive through the center of the Japanese capital--colums are marching by in the frog-green [lyagushachya] uniform of the airborne troops. Placards reading "We Will Take the Kuril Island, Sakhalin Is Ours!" and "We Will Not Forgive Betrayal" can be seen above the steel helmets and army-type forage caps.

It is not they, not these youths, who thought up the big lie about the USSR's "perfidy" which is exploited by those who have again formed the intention to make fools of the Japanese people. "The Soviet Union violated the neutrality pacts--this thesis is today one of the most insistent in Japanese reactionary propaganda and just as phony as the other "arguments" by th numerous apostles of anti-Sovietism who seem to have awakened after a 35-year sleep. hey are seeking to force people to forget what happened.

And this is what happened. Beginning in the second half of the twenties, immediately after the establishment of interstate relations with Japan, the USSR put forward the question of concluding a nonaggression pact. Naturally, the Soviet Union had no aims other than strengthening the basis of peaceful coexistence between the two neighboring countries. But on each occasion the Japanese leaders categorically rejected the Soviet peace initiative.

Their aim was different--to prepare aggression against the USSR, which was subsequently confirmed on many occasions. It is now known on the basis of documentary evidence that, in signing the neutrality pact on 13 April 1941, Japan was merely trying to mislead the Soviet Union about its tru intentions and to prompt the USSR to weaken the defense capability of its Far Eastern borders. Tokyo had not the slightest desire to use the pact to normalize the situation in the Far East.

The "national policy program" approved on 2 July, 1941, was the result of these sentiments, setting the task of beginning the clandestine preparation of an armed attack against the USSR. In preparing for a perfidious attack at the end of 1941, Japan concentrated an army of 767,000 men on the borders with the Soviet Union. By such actions Japanese militarism tore the neutrality pact into shreds.

The complete destruction of Japan's militarist machine created in 1945 the base on which the country has been standing for 35 years now. So far it has not known such a long period of peaceful life in its recent history. And this fact alone should seemingly be enough to prompt Japan's ruling circles to consider the lessons of the war.

But there are influential forces in Japan reluctant to admit the obvious. A span of 35 years is not a brief period. However it seems that even that is not enough to prepare for the conclusion of a peace treaty with the USSR. Nor is there yet any marked desire to embark on a businesslike discussion of good neighborliness and cooperation and other peace-loving Soviet initiatives aimed at disseminating detente in Asia.

On the contrary, the phony thesis of the "Soviet threat" is enjoying renewed popularity in official Tokyo circles. Moreover, Japan's military department has openly declared the Soviet Union to be a "potential enemy," as though the bad old days had returned. The importunate claims to territories which are an inalienable part of the Soviet Union also originate in the same place, in the past that has been condemned by history. The question of these territories' destiny generally was predetermined in 1943 by the Cairo declaration and the Crimean conference of the heads of government of the three Allied powers which provided, in the agreement signed on 11 February, 1945, for the return to the Soviet Union of the southern part of the Island of Sakhalin and all adjacent islands and also for the transfer of the Kuril Islands to the Soviet Union. This decision was of important historical significance. It restored the rights belonging to our motherland, rights previously flouted by the Japanese military.

It is impossible not to notice, in the attempts to question the inviolability of postwar borders, the desire to forget if not to revise, the results of World War II. Some are prompted to do so by inveterate hatred for communism and our country, others are "inspired" by Japan's economic potential, which has increased in postwar years, while others pin their hopes on "triple alliances" on an anti-Soviet basis--this time with the United States and China.

But the world has radically changed in these 35 years and no one can cancel the results of World War II, the results of the defeat of Japanese militarism. The lessons of the victory over the fascist-militarist bloc attest that no hostile actions with regard to the USSR can be successful just as their initiators cannot remain unpunished.

These lessons of the past war should always be remembered. They acquire all the more value today, not that imperialist reaction in alliance with Beijing is counting on undermining detente and fueling tension in international relations and trying to talk with the USSR and the other socialist countries from a "position of strength?" indulging in intimidating saber rattling.

"All the experience accumulated and the prevailing international situation, particularly recent facts," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "oblige us to keep our powder dry and to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, and to be mindful of our historical responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and all mankind." These imposing words are the best reply to all those who have short memories and who are reluctant to consider the experience acquired by the peoples of the world in the struggle for their freedom and independence. That includes the Japanese people, for whom the defeat of militarism has brought riddance from the military-fascist dictatorship.

KARMAL RECEIVES IZVESTIYA CHIEF EDITOR ALEKSEYEV

LD140952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, has received the head of a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists, Alekseyev, editor in chief of IZVESTIYA, and had a conversation with him. Comrade Babrak Karmal expressed his appreciation to the Soviet press for its objective coverage of the life of the Afghan people and for its exposure of intrigues of international imperialism and Beijing hegemonism against the territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN JOURNALISTS CONSTITUENT CONGRESS BEGINS IN KABUL

Opening Ceremony

LD151548 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The constituent congress of the Journalists Union of Afghanistan opened here today. Present at ceremony were party and government leaders, foreign guests.

A message of the Central Committee, PDPA to the union was read out by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

Members of the Secretariat were elected unanimously and the agenda was adopted.

Jamilah Palwasha, alternate member of the Central Committee, PDPA assessed the role of the mass communication and the need for the establishment of the union. Dr Masoud, deputy minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture in his speech stated the details of the regulations of the union.

On the proposal of Raziq Fani, editor of chief of BEDAR daily published in the town of Mazar-e Sharif a committee was set up to assess the opinions of the members of the congress about the draft regulations.

Congress Proceedings; Karmal Message

LD152042 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep, TASS--The constituent congress of the Union of Journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in Kabul today, attended by 450 representatives of all journalistic collectives of the republic--newspapers, magazines, radio and television broadcasting, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY and publishing houses. The congress was also attended by a delegation of the Union of Journalists of the USSR, headed by member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the chief editor of IZVESTIYA P.F. Alekseyev.

The delegates rising to observe a minute of silence paid tribute to the memory of the journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who died for the cause of the April revolution, for freedom and independence of their country.

A letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the government signed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, stresses that the situation in which the congress holds its deliberations is characterised by an upsurge of the spiritual forces following the third plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which proposed as a priority task a complete and final liquidation of the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and their reactionary underlings.

Resolute measures taken by the party and the government, by the Afghan Army in repelling the aggression, with the disinterested internationalist assistance of our great northern neighbour--the Soviet Union, have disrupted the sinister designs of the enemies of the new regime, which attempted to restore the tyrannical regime and to turn our sacred land into a springboard for imperialist adventures against the USSR and progressive independent countries of the East, the letter says. The process of ideological and political consolidation of all the segments of the people around the party is being deepened in the country, the social basis for the revolutionary power is being broadening [as received] and the programme of radical progressive changes is being consistently implemented.

For a complete and final victory of the revolution, it is necessary to break the resistance of the enemies, both military and ideological. The mass media and progressive journalists, the document further notes, are called upon to discharge the role of the first assistant of the party in the very difficult venture of forming a new class-conscious man, the role of the collective propagandist and organiser.

Head of the Soviet delegation also spoke before the participants of the congress.

After discussing the main reports, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the creation of the Union of Journalists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and approving the rules of this creative union.

Management of the union and auditing commission have been elected. Deputy Minister of Information and Culture of Afghanistan Said Mohammad Heidar Masud has been elected president of the management. The management has included 21 well-known Afghan journalists.

The congress approved application addressed to the Presidium of the International Journalists Organisation for membership of the newly created Union of Journalists of Afghanistan in the International Journalists Organisation.

'HIGHER' OFFICERS GRADUATION CEREMONY REPORTED

LD152346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1807 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep (TASS)--Graduation of students in the higher officers course took place in the Afghan capital today. Speaking at the diploma presentation ceremony, Mohammad Rafi', the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of defense, noted the significance of the arrival in the army of new officers, patriots of their country. He stressed the necessity of faithful service to their sacred motherland and called on the officers to wage a decisive struggle against the enemies of the April revolution.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 4

["On the Visit to the USSR of Nguyen Co Thach, Member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the SRV"]

[Text] Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach payed an official visit in the Soviet Union on 7-12 September, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Negotiations were held between Andrey Gromkyo, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Nguyen Co Thach, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and unity. Prospects of further development and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and also some international questions of mutual interest were discussed.

It was reaffirmed during the visit that the relations of fraternity between the USSR and the SRV sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are embracing more and more new spheres and developing steadily for the good of both countries' peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

The great political significance of the meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan for all possible strengthening and broadening of Soviet-Vietnamese ties and for determining the main directions of the development of cooperation between the two states in the international arena was emphasized.

In exchanging opinion on international problems, it was noted that the U.S. ruling circles, the forces of imperialism and the Chinese leaders, who line up with them, are making attempts to turn back the process of improving the situation in the world, to undermine detente, to impose a new dangerous round in the arms race, to interfere into internal affairs of other countries and peoples, to create through their actions seats of crises in different areas of the world.

The USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at one with other countries of the socialist community, oppose to these attempts their principled and consistent policy which is aimed at strengthening peace and security of peoples, at defending their legitimate rights and interests.

The Vietnamese side wholly and entirely approves of the documents of the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee member states, considers those documents as an important contribution to the struggle for safeguarding peace and security.

The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in developing relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation with the ASEAN member-countries in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The sides declared their invariable support for the rightful cause of the Afghan people who firmly uphold the gains of the April revolution. They emphasized the need of a political solution of problems linked with the situation around Afghanistan, on the basis of the known proposals of the Government of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Nguyen Co Thach conveyed to A.A. Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to the SRV. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD151436 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council have taken the decision to hold general elections in the country early next year. This is an important political decision. It testifies to a considerable progress in reviving all aspects of life in Kampuchea which lived through the bloody nightmare of almost four years of Pol Pot men's rule.

A little more than one year and a half passed since the time when the Kampuchean people put an end to the nightmare by overthrowing the genocide regime which destroyed three million residents of the country, which ravaged its economy and trampled underfoot the national culture.

The people, who freed themselves from tyranny of butchers, now enthusiastically builds a new life, raises from the ruins industrial enterprises, (in Phnom Penh alone there are now about 50 functioning enterprises), revives agriculture. This season rice is sown to almost 1.5 million hectares. More than 900,000 Kampuchean children already go to restored schools. Many hospitals and health centres are opened.

All democratic rights and liberties are guaranteed to the people. The banknotes which were put into circulation, and the stable wages stimulate growth of production and trade turnover. The Kampuchean people, who becomes convinced by its own experience that it is now the master of its future, exerts every effort to transform the country. These transformations are irreversible. Exactly this makes foamy at the mouth the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, defenders of the surviving Pol Pot bandits, who entrenched themselves under the support of Beijing and Washington in jungles on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

The irreversibility of the changes on Kampuchean soil and also profound peaceableness of the Kampuchean people's state found reflection in the draft new Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which has been recently published for nation-wide discussion. In the draft constitution it is said that the new page in the history of the country that was turned after the January victory of 1979, enables the building of the future in accordance with the will of the people.

The coming elections are bound to express this will of the people to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Kampuchea. The enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, distorting Kampuchean realities, try to cast aspersions on the assistance being given to Kampuchea by fraternal countries. But Vietnam's assistance, for instance, actually saved the Kampuchean nation from extermination by Pol Pot butchers. And now that aid, and also assistance from the USSR and other states of the socialist community, serves as an important factor in reviving Kampuchea, lends to its people new strength in peaceful labour, in efforts to ensure the sovereignty and security of the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN POLAND

Need for Party 'Purge'

LD152000 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep, TASS--The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU in its editorial article emphasises that, in coping with the current problems having to do with overcoming the weaknesses in the work of the party, it is necessary to take account of the rules of the Polish United Workers' Party which reflect fundamental Leninist principles of the Communist Party spirit. The rules of the party, the newspaper says, provide a key for understanding today's problems.

Unity, the article says, must, above all, be ideological unity. This means that within the ranks of the party there must be unanimity on the main principles of the Marxist-Leninist ideology. This is also true about the correct understanding of the essence of patriotism and socialism in a close link with socialist ideals.

People are best tested by struggles and difficulties, TRYBUNA LUDU says. It is precisely in these conditions that one has to demonstrate one's party loyalty. Many members of the party today act precisely so. As to those who have failed to stand the test of the recent events and to rise to the demands of the occasion, those who have on a number of issues of principle taken a non-party position do not belong in the party. Membership in the Polish United Workers' Party calls for a clear definition of the ideological and political platform. On this score, the party's charter contains a clear-cut formulation. What is at issue is that the rules must be observed by all and at all times, by each party member regardless of his position.

At present, the order of the day includes the question of ridding the ranks of the party of those who have lost their integrity and have given in to the temptations of an easy life or bogged down in the quagmire of corruption. Contrary to the assertions of our enemies, such people are very few in our party. However, they cast aspersions on the honest and principled members of the Polish United Workers' Party. The party must rid itself of people who are besmirching its good name and undermining confidence in the party. This purge must be carried out in keeping with the rules of the party. It is necessary to combat all kinds of attempts to denigrate honest party and state officials and at the same time to act resolutely with regard to those guilty, giving them no concessions.

Scoring Diversionary Centers

LD160905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS Warsaw dispatch: "Ambiguous Benevolence"]

[Text] 13 Sep--Reports from Poland, and also accompanying commentaries and speeches devoted to events of the past weeks, are occupying a large place in the world press, writes TRYBUNA LUDU today in an article entitled "Ambiguous Benevolence."

Unfortunately, these appraisals are not always objective nor based on a sober analysis of the facts. We have already written about the futility of the calculations of foreign diversionary centers who are trying within the framework of the antisocialist psychological war they are conducting to use our difficulties to cast a shadow on People's Poland, on the loyalty of our people to the principles of socialist internal order, and a socialist orientation in foreign policy, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. We have also written about the chorus of hostile voices which are trying to influence the course of events by creating a mood aimed against our system. These voices are not dying down.

Defenders of our national sovereignty, of the rights of Polish workers have suddenly turned up in the West. Among them one can name, for example, figures of the French Socialist Party. It is worth asking these people, who are so assiduously commenting on Polish events, what they have done recently to defend the interests of the French working class, and why they are more interested in our problems than in the class struggle in their own country?

Another example of the aspiration to use our problems in their own interests was the thesis proclaimed by part of the Social Democratic press that the course of events in Poland allegedly confirms the forecasts of the Social Democrats. For example, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE carried a hypocritical statement that the Polish workers could count "on the socialists of the whole world, on their Socialist International, and social democratic governments." The authors of this and similar statements ignore the simple truth, that the protest of the Polish labor collectives were aimed not against the socialist system, but against errors in the management and functioning of socialist democracy. They also ignore the fact that the aspirations of the working class and the policy of the party are aimed at strengthening socialism in Poland and not at weakening the bases of this system.

Attention must be paid to how they disseminate defeatist views, to the thesis assiduously repeated by them that the conflict allegedly cannot be solved, and also to how carefully they pass over in silence the truth which is unfavorable to them.

And this truth is that we are emerging from the crisis, and the agreements that have been reached confirm the principled position of our party, according to which a way out of difficult, even conflict, situations is possible with the help of political methods, by way of patient dialogue and consistent actions.

But our response cannot be reduced to an unmasking of these hostile voices. Appraisals appearing in the Western press whose authors adopt positions of alleged good will toward Poland, belong to a different category. This is very ambiguous good will--enthusiasm, praise, assertions of class solidarity and mixed with lectures and good advice addressed to our party and whole society.

It is essential to remind those who are trying to use the Polish experience to create different "models" of socialism: We know what socialism is in Poland. It is the society which we have been building for 36 years with complications and great achievements, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which have universal significance, and completely taking into account our specific Polish conditions, connected with more than 1,000 years of statehood, with the particularities of the economic structure of the country, with our national culture, history and customs.

In today's situation, TRYBUNA LUDU points out in conclusion, we need many changes. But they will be carried out on the basis of the firmness of the principles of socialism and of proletarian internationalism. The authors of unneeded lectures and "good advice" should remember that.

Party Ties With Workers

LD122159 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep, TASS --Last summer's events were an important test to enrich the experience of the Polish United Workers' Party which is the country's guiding political force, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU in an editorial entitled "Ties With Working People."

The organ of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee points out that the workers' action was caused by distortions in the implementation of the party programme targets and intentions.

It is hard in that climate not to feel frustration with the fact that the party was unable to make relevant corrections in the social and economic policy without a dramatic social tension, the newspaper continues. The 8th congress provided enough ground for admission that a realization of such corrections was ripe not only in broad working masses but also in the party and among its active members.

"We have entered the path of renovation and restoration of ties between the party and the working class, and between the leadership and society," TRYBUNA LUDU continues. "The events show what we constantly seized on and on what we counted--the great ideological and political maturity of the working class, which is the main and leading force of our system. This creates a new and more advantageous moment in making socialist transformations more profound and in overcoming considerable economic difficulties."

The newspaper stresses that many of workers' demands put forward by the social action in August were fully in line with problems discussed before the 8th party congress. This applies also to a number of demands aimed at broadening and deepening socialist democracy, the newspaper adds. The party favoured such changes in many of its resolutions, the newspaper continues, but a formalistic approach accumulates in this sphere as time went on and there were even certain distortions which wrought a considerable damage to the atmosphere of social confidence.

The party is resolved to restore the confidence of the working class and all working people, the newspaper says. "But we must see that the struggle is not limited by that," TRYBUNA LUDU points out. The newspaper explains that all sorts of tensions and especially situations close to a crisis are selfishly used by antisocialist forces who would like to link the workers' demands to slogans having nothing to do with the ideals of workers. They try to sow distrust and aggravate the existing difficulties, using a complicated situation as a springboard in their effort to undermine the basic principles of the Polish state system and interests. "We must fully and clearly see this front of struggle," it says.

The party protects and will continue to resolutely protect the country's internal and external security, system and unions, the newspaper says. "We are sure of support by all patriotic forces as this is essenti lly our common cause whatever differences may divide Poles in certain issues."

At the present time, which is characterised by a new situation, special importance is attached to party work, activity of all party members, their cohesion and militance, the newspaper goes on to explain. It says solutions to the existing difficulties largely depend on those factors.

It is not only in thinking but also in practice that constructive conclusions should be drawn from accumulated experience, TRYBUNA LUDU says. This will help perfect the leading role of the party whose most fundamental principle of activity is close ties with workers, the newspaper concludes.

USTINOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO POLISH MARSHAL

LD051316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] To mark the 90th birthday of Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski, the Soviet minister of defense, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has sent him a telegram of warm wishes and cordial congratulations. "The Soviet soldiers," reads the telegram in part, "value your outstanding achievements in the organization of the Polish Armed Forces and the contribution made to the routing of the troops of Hitlerite Germany."

IZVESTIYA CITES TURKISH PAPER ON GENERAL ROGERS VISIT

LD121515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Akhmedzyanov report under the general headline "From Our Own Correspondents": "Tactics of Pressure"]

[Text] Ankara--American General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, recently visited the Turkish and Greek capitals on a secret mission.

The Turkish newspaper SON HAVADIS, which is close to government circles, notes the underlying purpose of this American general's visit to the eastern Mediterranean, which NATO strategists regard as their southeast flank.

The newspaper writes that General Rogers met with representatives of the Turkish Government and military command, seeking Turkey's help in promoting Greece's speediest return to the NATO military organization.

In the Pentagon generals' desires to eliminate the differences which exist between Turkey and Greece one can see very clearly NATO's attempt to penetrate strategically important regions of the Mediterranean. This policy is part of the Pentagon's overall strategy aimed at extending its influences on the approaches to the socialist community countries.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES FIRST MEASURES TAKEN AFTER TURKISH COUP

LD151405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: After the Coup"]

[Text] Ankara, 13 Sep--After yesterday's bloodless military coup in Turkey, railroad transportation and highway traffic has resumed following a brief interruption. Air and sea ports have opened. Restrictions on foreign citizens' entering and leaving the country have been lifted. The post office, telecommunications, stores, shops, bazaars, bakeries and municipal services are working normally.

National and private banks and various government institutions and administrative organs, under the control of representatives of the military administration, which has set up a national security council, are beginning work again on Monday.

The leaders of the bourgeois organizations struggling for power--S. Demiral of the former ruling Justice Party, B. Ecevit of the opposition Republican People's Party and N. Erbakan of the Clerical Nationalist Salvation Party--are isolated. They are in secure places under control of the military, official announcements state. A curfew is being maintained. Order and calm in the cities and on the highways is being maintained by motorized patrols.

The Turkish mass media, reporting on the situation in the country, are highlighting the section of the speech on national radio and television by K. Erren, chief of the General Staff and chairman of the National Security Council, which says that in the past 2 years the terror unleashed by the extremists has cost 5,241 lives and left 14,152 people invalids.

It also stresses that Turkey will remain faithful to its international obligations, alliances and treaties, including NATO. It notes a determination to develop economic, social and cultural relations with all states, including its neighbors.

It is stated that the military administration's power is temporary in character. As soon as the causes of the country's political instability have been eliminated the armed forces will transfer power to a civilian leadership, restoring the constitutional parliamentary system of government and free activity for political parties.

U.S. ENVOY, KONSTANDINOS DISCUSSES MILITARY BASES IN GREECE

LD151530 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Washington Is Hurrying Greece"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Valeriy Davydov writes:

Talks began in the Greek capital today between Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and Robert McCloskey, U.S. ambassador in Athens. As news agencies point out, questions of the right to the use of military bases in Greece by the United States, and Greece's return to the military structure of the North Atlantic bloc, from which it withdrew in 1974, are to be discussed at the talks.

Washington leaders are exerting a strong pressure on the Greek Government with a view to bringing the country back to NATO's military structure at an earliest date. As the U.S. press wrote, the Pentagon and the North Atlantic bloc are now interested as never before in consolidating this flank of NATO. At the same time Greece itself links the country's return to NATO with the question of the bases. As far back as in June this year, at the NATO Council's session in Ankara, the Greek minister of foreign affairs explained the stand of the government of his country, pointing out that it links the question of the existence of the U.S. bases in Greek territory with Greece's status in NATO.

The USA has virtually four large bases in Greece--an air transportation one at the Athens airport, a naval communication one at Nea Makri, an electronic observation base near Heraklion (in Crete) as well as the right to use the naval and air facilities at Suda, in Crete. As the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY points out in this connection, the four bases together with a dozen of other auxiliary facilities enable NATO to control a vast territory from Spain to Iran and from the Balkans to North Africa. It is not without reason therefore that Washington and NATO are busy hurrying Athens return to the bloc's military structure.

There is no doubt that at the present talks the U.S. representative will act in the same direction. The Athens press reported several days ago that Washington would make "new proposals" the aim of which would remain the same: a massive pressure on Greece with a view to fully subordinating it to the political and military strategy of the North Atlantic alliance.

In the light of the "Carter doctrine" which is aimed at establishing U.S. military hegemony in the Persian Gulf region, the military bases in Greek territory take on a particular importance for the USA.

The NATO strategists' designs are arousing protests among the Greek public at large. Statesmen and political figures come out against the country's return to NATO's military structure. Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the biggest oppositional party of Greece--the PASOK--has pointed out that his party resolutely comes out against Greece's return into NATO's military structure and also insists that all military bases be removed from the country's territory.

KURIER ARTICLE CITED ON PREPLANNING OF POLISH STRIKES

LD261754 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Article in Austrian newspaper KURIER"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, 6 Sep, TASS--The bourgeois Austrian paper KURIER has published an article by its Warsaw correspondent which says: "Were the strikes in Gdansk and other Baltic coastal cities spontaneous or prepared in advance? A Polish opposition spokesman said that nothing had been prepared beforehand. The same version is maintained by members of the Gdansk strike committee. These statements sound as if they had been agreed upon before, and so they most probably were. The statements are no more than a blind.

"There is evidence that the leader of the Gdansk strike, Walesa, had been illegally organizing for two years his 'free trade unions of the Baltic coast'. Responsibilities had been distributed and everything was ready for a large-scale strike.

"Common Poles do not believe the strike may have been spontaneous and unprepared. It can be said confidently enough that everything had been planned and ready for action several weeks before the strike actually began. Food supplies and petrol had been stored in the shipyard, armbands for strike committee members and paper for the strikers' newspaper had been prepared well in advance. Additional loudspeakers had been installed to broadcast information on talks with the government commission. Even the doctors' schedule of duty in the shipyard had been drawn beforehand."

CUNHAL ATTACKS VOA BROADCASTS TO POLAND FROM PORTUGAL

LD151322 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Sep, TASS--It has become known here that regular broadcasts with instructions for anti-socialist elements, who instigated Gdansk workers, were conducted in the Polish language from the Portuguese territory. This has been reported, speaking at a meeting of the Portuguese Communist Party in Elvas, by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. These broadcasts, he said, were conducted by the Radio Raret station located in Gloria. That radio station belongs to the Voice of America radio station.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party resolutely criticised the use by the Voice of America of Portuguese territory for broadcasts to socialist countries.

YURIY BREZHNEV: USSR TO SEEK BROADER COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN

LD150857 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Sep 80 p 2

[USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuriy Brezhnev article under the headline: "Coastal Trade With the Baltic States Will Be Expanded"]

[Text] It is not possible to claim today that there are no problems in relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden or that there will be no clouds on the horizon in this field during the eighties. It is, however, in our power to solve all these problems sensibly and without conflicts.

Our two nations are now embarking on an important new stage in their cooperation. On 24 and 25 September the mixed Soviet-Swedish government commission will meet in Tbilisi for its ninth session.

The following question will be dealt with at the meeting: A long-term program for developing and expanding economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden in 1981-1992. The Swedish delegation has already been informed of the subject matter so that it can give it some consideration and in Tbilisi the two sides will discuss the proposal in detail.

The draft is in broad outline as follows:

Trade between our two countries will be carried out on the basis of 5-year agreements. By the end of the eighties a doubling of volume is expected. At the same time there will be a qualitative improvement in that the range of goods will be broadened and the proportion of "sophisticated" products will grow.

More intensive coastal trade is proposed between Sweden and the Baltic republics.

The draft provides for further development of cooperation within the field of industrial collaboration. New elements here are the proposal for joint Soviet-Swedish research projects, and the development and production of new types of goods for sale in the Soviet Union, Sweden and third countries.

The Soviet organizations offer the Swedish delegation their experience in the field of metallurgy and energy production and in other fields. The Soviet Union for its part hopes that Swedish firms will help the Soviet Union build paper and pulp plants, timber processing factories and other concerns.

The proposal also allows for joint projects and joint building of enterprises in third countries for commercial power stations, public amenity buildings and agricultural projects. During the next 10-year period we intend to take a great step forward with regard to the exchange of scientific-technical and technological knowledge parallel with the exchange of machine tools, mechanical equipment and production lines.

The draft reflects the desire of both nations to broaden the range in reciprocal deliveries of the most important goods. In this context the Soviet Union offers to increase supplies to Sweden in industrial fields where the Soviet Union has a leading position in the world and where demand is high in the world market. This covers principally metal-cutting machine tools, presses, forging hammers, equipment for power stations, electrotechnical, mining and metallurgical equipment, tractors and much else.

The question of the possibility of Soviet gas supplies to Sweden will also be discussed.

In turn the Soviet Union would also be able to buy machinery for metal processing from Sweden, which could also supply equipment for setting up factories in this sphere. The Soviet Union is also interested in buying ships, electrical equipment and drilling equipment, especially for drilling for oil and gas on the continental shelf and out at sea. The Swedes are renowned for their technical expertise in this field.

The Soviet Union will also expand its imports of traditional Swedish goods; equipment for the food and dairy industries, polygraphic equipment for communications technology, chemical products and so forth.

The draft touches on practially all spheres of industry in its plans for the further development of cooperation between our two nations.

All the conditions are now right for the development and expansion of this mutually advantageous cooperation.

I therefore hope that the mixed commission's work in Tbilisi will be successful.

RAFSANJANI DEMANDS U.S. APOLOGY FOR PAST ACTIONS

LD151700 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Sep, TASS--As the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY reported, Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian parliament, today spoke at a press conference in connection with the forthcoming discussion of the question of the fate of the 52 U.S. hostages accused of espionage. The discussion is to begin at the Majlis tomorrow. He said parliament's demands will be more detailed and will go farther than those put forward by Ayatollah Khomeyni. As is known, Khomeyni demanded as conditions for the release of the hostages that the USA return all the shah-plundered riches to Iran, state its renunciation of military or political interference in the internal affairs of Iran, and "defreeze" the Iranian assets at the U.S. banks.

"Imam Khomeyni did not set out our stand to the full," Hashemi Rafsanjani said. "We hold that the United States should also denounce its policy in Iran and to apologize for its actions with regard to our country."

IRAQI SPOKESMAN, OTHERS CITED ON BORDER CLASHES

LD152236 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Sep, TASS--An official spokesman for the Iraqi Defence Ministry said in a statement to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that a squadron of fighter-bombers had attacked one of the Iranian tank units deployed on the border between Iraq and Iran. An aerial attack was undertaken also against the military truck columns and artillery positions in the vicinity of the border. According to the INA news agency, the Iranian side sustained important losses. During the operation Iraqi aircraft were attacked by Iranian planes. One Iraqi plane was downed.

The Iraqi Defence Ministry spokesman also pointed out that the Iranian Army had continued throughout the day its artillery shelling of Iraqi positions in the area of Basrah in south Iraq. The spokesman added that in the period from 4 to 10 September in the area of the town of Qasr-e Shirin the Iranian side lost 51 killed and over a hundred wounded. On the night from 13 to 14 September, the military spokesman reported, Iraqi air defence forces shot down over Iraqi territory 2 Iranian Phantom planes. Iraqi troops also destroyed three Iranian tanks and several armoured vehicles, captured one tank, a rocket launcher, two artillery pieces, a heavy machine gun and small arms.

The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH reports in turn that Iraqi troops have occupied in the area of the town of Mandali (the Province of Dialla) and the Province of Wasit a territory of 210 square kilometres.

Paris, 15 Sep, TASS--FRANCE PRESSE cited a report from Tehran Radio that the armed clashes between Iranian and Iraqi troops take place along the 600 km section between the towns of Qasr-e Shirin and Abadan inside Iranian territory. According to a report of Ahwaz Radio (south Iran), Iraqi Army units last night attacked two border posts near Abadan. Iranian Armed Forces opened fire in return. According to the radio, an Iranian warship had taken part in repelling the attack.

A communique of the Iranian military operational command says that the Iranian Air Force shot down an Iraqi fighter in the Province of Ilam. Iranian outposts were evacuated from the area of the clashes. According to reports from Radio Tehran, Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i making a tour of the border areas have met with the leaders of the Iranian Armed Forces to discuss the latest developments in the Iranian-Iraqi border. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Iranian air defense forces downed two Iraqi fighters yesterday.

MIKHAYLOV EXPLAINS SOVIET PRESENCE IN EAST AFRICA

LD160450 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Summary] "The news media in the West has lately been speaking more of what they term the Soviet presence in East Africa. They don't define what the term means but they try to make it sound vicious. So what is the Soviet presence in East Africa like," Aleksandr Mikhaylov explains:

This presence does exist. Soviet doctors have for years been working in hospitals in Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam, Kisumu and other East African cities, helping the governments to carry out their programs of improving health care for the people. There are also Soviet teachers there helping African nations. There is a Soviet economic presence in East Africa too which helps the young nations to develop key industries and agriculture with Soviet assistance.

"There is one more thing to say about the Soviet presence in east Africa. The Soviet Union has not only facilitated progress in the region but has also lent a hand, of course when asked, to defend social and economic gains. The Soviet Union is known to have helped Ethiopia when the country faced the danger of being divided as a result of imperialist-backed aggression." The Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, said that since the first days of the Ethiopian revolution the Soviet Communist Party, people and government had supported socialist Ethiopia.

"The nature of the Soviet presence in East Africa is crystal clear. In any field, be economy, politics or social life, the Soviet presence objectively helps to strengthen the independence of the countries in that region. The Soviet policy towards East African nations corresponds to their tasks of developing along the path of peace and progress."

REMARKS OF ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. BASES REPORTED

LD152134 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The friendly working visit to the USSR made by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis is over. We invite you to listen to comments made by the comrade foreign minister before leaving the USSR:

[Begin Feleke recording] The provisional military government's high-level delegation came here to deliver a special message from its comrade chairman to Comrade Brezhnev. During our stay here we were able to hold wide-ranging talks with Soviet leaders, particularly Comrade Gromyko, on relations between the two countries and the situation in the region, particularly the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, where the American Government is establishing bases.

The situation in Ethiopia is now very encouraging following the establishment of COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia], the holding of its first congress and the election of its Central Committee. The revolution is now stable. Considerable efforts have been made to normalize relations with our neighbors to enable us to live at peace with them. We are in the process of creating peace.

Relations with Somalia, however, remain strained. American imperialism has, under an agreement concluded with the Siad Barre government, decided to establish military bases in Berbera and other parts of Somalia in order to strengthen the latter's expansionist policy. This situation is not a new one for the Ethiopian people, but it compels us to heighten our vigilance and be better prepared than ever before. Until its recent invasion of Wardair, we believed the Somali reactionary government had learned a lesson from its great setback and defeat resulting from its invasion of Ethiopia.

The more than 14,000-strong force of regular Somali troops was repulsed by the heroic revolutionary army of Ethiopia. The Somali invading force, armed with Western weapons--particularly NATO and American weapons--was repulsed in humiliation when it attempted to invade Ethiopia, with several thousand killed, others wounded and many others taken prisoner. A considerable quantity of arms--Western arms--ranging from tanks to rockets, was captured. Although the enemy was driven out humiliated, he caused considerable damage to the country's economy, to schools, hospitals and bridges, as well as to the oppressed broad masses in the region driven from their homes by the enemy. Now, however, we know that there is peace in the region and it is under our control.

It is obvious that the base established by the American Government in Berbera is directed against Ethiopia. We are, therefore, embarking on extensive preparations together with our friends, particularly the socialist countries, the USSR and all the others, the progressive countries in the region, and African, Latin American and Far Eastern countries, to counter this dangerous situation. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent delegations to all these countries. We believe that our efforts will receive good outside cooperation. There is no doubt that the people of Ethiopia will face this situation with resolve and revolutionary courage. [end recording]

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET ETHIOPIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD151505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Form the Party of the Working People of Socialist Ethiopia.

On the occasion of socialist Ethiopia's national holiday--Revolution Day--we send you, Comrade Mengistu, the Central Committee of the Commission to Form the Party of the Working People, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire friendly Ethiopian people heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and from ourselves personally.

The Soviet people rate highly the Ethiopian people's determination to strive to build the bases of a socialist society in their country. An important step in this direction was the setting up of the Commission To Form the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the holding of its first congress. We wish the leadership of the Commission To Form the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia success in rallying the working people's masses to implement the radical social and economic transformations.

Ethiopia's consistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and its course toward detente and disarmament and toward establishing good-neighborly relations with the countries of the region have won it the respect of the peace-loving progressive forces and promoted a further strengthening of its international prestige.

The Soviet Union, true to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, was and remains the reliable friend of socialist Ethiopia, ready to give it assistance and support. Our two countries' solidarity in the international arena on present-day foreign policy problems is a good example of fruitful cooperation in the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle, of peace and social progress.

We express the confidence that the multifaceted friendly relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, resting on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will continue to develop successfully in our peoples' interests and for the benefit of the strengthening of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

TANOV NOTES 'DANGER' OF SOMALIA, U.S. TIES

LD132326 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Commentary by Nikolay Tanov on the advancing relations between Somalia and the United States:

The direction of this alliance is quite obvious. Note the key facts. After a 10-year break the American Embassy in Mogadishu has again opened its military attache office there. A high-ranking Somalian military delegation has paid a lengthy visit to the United States. The American Navy has been given free access to Somalian parts and, finally, and most important, the two countries have reached an agreement whereby the United States will open military bases on Somalian territory in return for weapons for the Somalian Army. Though those arms are referred as defensive, it is clear they could just as well be used for purposes other than defense.

All this means the two countries have been developing closer ties primarily in the military field, which is beneficial to none but their ruling circles. Under the new agreement the Americans will secure a stronghold for their rapid deployment force while Somali leaders will get the (?means) they need to pursue their traditional expansionist policy and to materialise their crazy plans of creating a greater Somalia by annexing territory belonging to Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya.

The military cooperation between Somalia and the United States will undoubtedly affect Somalia's policies and this is only natural. When you have a huge foreign military presence on your territory, you cannot fail to fall slave to its political outlook. American economic assistance to Somalia has swollen since Somalia began backsliding into the camp of Africa's enemy, the United States. In the 17 years ending last year, the United States gave Somalia $110 million worth of aid whereas for this 1 year alone the American Government asked Congress for $26 million. Needless to say, Washington wants its aid to be used for developing the private sector in Somalia since this would enable American business interests to get a stronger foothold in the country. A small nation has every right to develop closer ties with a large nation, but when it is dealing with a major imperialist power there is a danger these ties may become chains.

ANGOLAN LABOR PARTY CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER

LD121351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lashkul report under the general headline "From Our Own Correspondents": "Congress Date Fixed"]

[Text] Luanda--The first extraordinary congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party is to be held from 4 through 10 December this year.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee statement delivered by Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee, at the ceremony to officially announce the congress date in Luanda's Karl Marx movie theater notes that the forthcoming party forum will examine the directions of the country's socioeconomic development and adopt directives for the elaboration of long-term development plans to 1985.

The statement also says that the congress participants will sum up the results of the party's organizational activity.

GROMYKO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

Moscow Departure

LD150802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Test] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Havana today at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba for an official friendly visit.

At the airport he was seen off by Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Pegov, department head of the CPSU Central Committee; Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central committee; Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and other officials.

Among those seeing him off was also Severo Aguirre Cristo, the Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

Havana Arrival

LD160310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0255 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Sep (TASS)--At the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Havana for an official friendly visit.

Andrey Gromyko was met at the capital's international airport by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and other officials. Among those meeting party was V. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

Welcoming Dinner

LD160654 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Sep, TASS--The TASS special correspondent reports:

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, gave a dinner for Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, who had arrived here on an official friendly visit. During the dinner Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Andrey Gromyko exchanged friendly toasts.

Held in a warm friendly atmosphere, the dinner was attended: On the Soviet side by Georgiy Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Cuba, on the Cuban side by Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and director of the International Relations Department, Rene Anillo, first deputy foreign minister of Cuba, and by other officials.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PAVLOVSKIY DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

LD131930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS)--Army Gen Ivan Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the land forces and USSR deputy defense minister, today departed to take part in the celebrations of the 170th anniversary of Mexico's independence at the invitation of Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense.

ATTEMPTS BY OUSTED SURINAM RULER TO REGAIN POWER REPORTED

LD151115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Listov dispatch under the rubric "Behind Events": "Plot by Mercenaries"]

[Excerpts] In the spring of this year, the small Latin American Republic of Surinam lived through an anxious time. Its capital, the city of Paramaribo, was like an anthill disturbed. There were more military patrols and police vehicles than usual on the streets. The guard on the (Membre Boekoe) military barracks and on government establishments was increased. The city was prey to the most fantastic rumors. Now the details of the events which took place at that time have become known.

So, in granting Surinam political independence on 25 November 1975, the Netherlands tried to secure its own economic interests. It placed its "own man"--Henck Arron--in the premiership of the young republic; he began to pursue a policy favorable to the Dutch neocolonialists. On 25 February, as a result of revolution, H. Arron's regime was overthrown. Seizing power, the National Military Council formed a civilian government on 15 March, declaring that the country would proceed independently.

This is the background to the events under discussion.

The Dutch necolonizers tried to recover their lost political positions. They began to prepare a counterrevolution with the aim of restoring the puppet H. Arron regime. At the center of the plot against the new Surinam was a certain Kasantaroeno, a former minister in Arron's government, who managed to flee on 25 February to Cayenne--the main city of neighboring French Guiana. Another conspirator is Fred Ormskirk, also a protege of Dutch ruling circles. Enjoying their patronage and with direct participation of certain figures fallen from power, Kasantaroeno and Ormskirk elaborated a plan to overthrow the "government of sergeants."

On 15 July some fast launches were to attack and sink the Surinam Navy patrol boats in the port of Paramaribo. After "neutralization" of the navy, "combat groups" of mercenaries were simultaneously to attack at the very least five military garrisons in different parts of the country, from Albina in the east to Nikerie in the west and then to begin the storming of the (Membre Boekoe) Barracks in the capital. This second stage of the operation, seizing the barracks, was prepared with particular care. If these were successful, the third and final stage of the operation was to begin without delay: the physical extermination--in accordance with lists in the conspirators' possession--of military and civilian leaders of the present regime and primarily members of the National Military Council, ministers of the civilian government and progressive political figures. It must be added that the military part of the plot was to be implemented by "invasion troops"--320 mercenaries armed to the teeth and including Dutch, French, Venezuelans and also Surinamers living in the Netherlands.

This conspirators' aim was to free former Prime Minister Henck Arron and the members of his cabinet arrested on 25 February, and to create a new government including plot organizer Kasantaroeno and also a "trusted official" of the Dutch colonizers. This "own man" of The Hague was to have been a certain (Lapre), a Dutch officer who served in Surinam back in colonial times and knows the country well. He had the offer of the post of defense minister and, after dealing with the rebels, of "reorganizing" the Surinam Army. The conspirators had not taken account of the main factor--the mood of the Surinam people themselves and their wide support for the new regime, and the unity between the army and people since the events of 25 February last. And this predetermined their failure. In effect the plot disintegrated as soon as Ormskirk stepped onto Surinam soil to lead the mercenaries' operations. On 27 April he arrived in the little town of Albina, on the French Guiana border, and from there made for the town of Moengo. There he wasted no time in trying to enlist two young local garrison commanders. They pretended to agree to participate in "a safe operation which promises much," wormed out of him all they could about it and then informed the National Military Council. Ormskirk was arrested. Documents, maps of Surinam with military installations marked, and detailed plans of the disposition of military garrisons were found on him. Soon the Surinam Army was seizing arms dumps instended for the plot and documents bearing the names of political figures and parliamentarians from H. Arron's overthrown regime, who were mixed up in the plot. By order of the National Military Council they were arrested. Thus the mercenaries' plot aimed at restoring the neocolonizers' power in Surinam failed ignominiously.

PCP MEMBER EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER FATE OF MAIDANA

PY120304 Radio Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, some sad and worrisome news is going around the world. Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, PCP, and Paraguayan citizen Emilio Roa were kidnapped on 27 August in Buenos Aires. The lives of these two Paraguayan patriots are in danger.

Our correspondent (Anselmo Zetien) interviewed PCP member Ananias Maidana who, along with Antonio Maidana, spent a third of his life in the jails of Stroessner's fascist dictatorship.

[Begin recording] [(Zetien)] Listeners of Latin America, particularly our Paraguayan listeners: Comrade Ananias Maidana, who shared the filthy dungeons of Stroessner tyrany for 19 years with the great comrade, leader of the PCP Antonio Maidana, is here at the microphone of Radio Moscow. Antonio Maidana was kidnapped on 27 August in Buenos Aires. I would like to ask your opinion about the horrible kidnapping of Comrade Antonio Maidana.

[Maidana] With pleasure Comrade (Anselmo). I would like to tell you that I and other comrades lived a third of our lives in the filthy jails of murderer Stroessner along with our dear and unforgettable Antonio Maidana. We feel a great deal of distress and it is impossible to express with words the great anguish we feel for what may happen to this noble patriot and internationalist who taught us so much how to live and work with optimism [words indistinct] not only for the cause of the Paraguayan working class and the interest of the people but also for the cause of the proletarians around the world and first of all to love Lenin's fatherland, the great Soviet Union which he defended so much [words indistinct] There are so many things I could say about our dear Comrade Maidana, but the urgent need now is to save the precious life of Antonio Maidana. I would also like to convey our profound gratitude to the CPSU and the other communist parties around the world, to Comrade Corvalan and other comrades including all organizations for their solidarity with our people at this time, when one of its best sons [words indistinct] is in danger of dying. I again would like to convey my profound gratitude to Radio Moscow for the solidarity campaign it is carrying out to save the life of the noble and great patriot and internationalist Antonio Maidana.

[(Zetien)] Thank you very much Ananias Maidana. [end recording]

ROMANOV ATTENDS PRESENTATION OF CHALLENGE BANNER TO LENINGRAD

LD120322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] At a meeting of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv, the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU was presented to Leningrad today. Leningrad has had the award conferred on it for successes in all-RSFSR socialist competition for the best-organized town services and amenities on the results of work in the first half of 1980. Taking part in the proceedings of the meeting was Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

SOLOMENTSEV, KAPITONOV ATTEND KULIKOVO ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD091316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] It is 600 years since the battle of Kulikovo. A festive meeting was held in Moscow devoted to this outstanding event which took place at the junction between the rivers Don and Nepryadva. It was attended by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, production front-rankers, military commanders and cosmonauts. A report was delivered by Academician Rybakov, who described the enormous influence of the battle of Kulikovo on the course of the history of the homeland and the world.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT AIDES MOUNT VIGIL AT PETROV FUNERAL

LD150715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] TASS--On 27 August Moscow bade farewell to Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Boris Nikolayevich Petrov, outstanding Soviet scientist and organizer of science. vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Intercosmos Council, secretary-academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Mechanics and Control Processes, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and holder of the Lenin and state prizes. The conference hall of the USSR Academy of Sciences presidium, where the coffin containing the body of the deceased was set up, was in mourning. In the hall were wreaths from Soviet and foreign scientific organizations, ministries, departments and enterprises. The awards conferred upon the scientist, a talented organizer of space science and of international cooperation in that sphere, who gave his life while serving the Soviet motherland, lay on red velvet. Representatives of the academies of sciences of the USSR, the union republics and socialist countries and of the capital's public passed by the coffin in mournful silence. A funeral vigil was mounted by Comrades A.P. Kirilenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin. Also in the honor guard were L.V. Smirnov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, USSR pilot-cosmonauts and representatives of party and soviet organizations. A funeral meeting took place at Novodevichye cemetery, where B.N. Petrov was buried.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER TITOV DIES 9 SEPTEMBER

LD101542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow the death on 9 September at the age of 73 after a grave and long illness of Vitaliy Nikolayevich Titov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR first deputy permanent representative at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state notes that, commanding extensive knowledge and rich experience, Vitaliy Nikolayevich Titov actively promoted with the tireless work the strengthening of our motherland and the development of the Soviet Union's economic ties with foreign, and particularly the socialist, countries.

PRAVDA HITS DISRUPTION OF WORK RHYTHM, DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

LD161059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of the Whole People"]

[Text] "From Moscow to the remotest regions...." The words of the popular song are entirely appropriate for describing the scope of Soviet people's creative work. Today this work is animated by a special feeling. The country is moving toward the Leninist party's 26th congress, and the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia are striving to mark this event with new labor achievements.

Very great, truly historical significance is attached to the fact that preparation for the next CPSU congress has become, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the cause not only of communists but of our whole people." Whether you take the many-thousands-strong detachment of working people in the capital or the machine operators of Kazakhstan's virgin lands, the workers of Leningrad or the cottongrowers of Uzbekistan, the miners of the Kuzbass or the construction workers of the Ukraine, the oil and gas men of Tyumen, Orenburgskaya Oblast or Bashkiria or the pioneers of the Baykal-Amur railroad--everywhere there is high labor and political activeness.

Soviet people know that in all its activity the party attaches paramount importance to serving the people's interests, and the entire history of the creation, consolidation and development of the socialist state indicates this clearly. Profound understanding of and unanimous support for the CPSU's policy goals make the nationwide labor enthusiasm a natural phenomenon. Regarding party congresses as historic milestones along the path of the fatherland's further flourishing, the working people strive, during the period of preparations for them, to mount socialist competition on an even broader scale, to reveal reserves and to adopt stepped-up pledges.

The masses' growing poltical and labor activeness makes demands on party and public organizations and economic leaders. Above all it is important not to permit the neglect of a single valuable initiative and not to deprive it of concerned attention and support. It is necessary to promote in every way the development of the working people's creative quest and to channel it toward the solution of the tasks of improving the efficiency and quality of work and saving raw and other materials, fuel and electricity, and toward strengthening discipline and organization. These are the ingredients for success in fulfilling the plans of the final year of the current 5-year plan and for a good start to the next 5-year plan.

A most important role in the development of the masses' creative activeness belongs to communists' personal example. There are more than 17 million people in our party. That represents a powerful alliance of like-minded people, embracing with its influence all spheres of public life. And if every fighter in this great army is a model of industriousness, organization, discipline and high responsibility for the task entrusted to him, our plans will be implemented more rapidly and more successfully. In conditions whereby Soviet people are striving to greet the CPSU congress with shock labor, this aspiration should be all the more characteristic of party people.

Preparations for the congress open up new opportunities for further improving political education work. To reveal in depth the role of each working person in ensuring the successes of the whole of society and the significance of the individual contribution to the motherland's further flourishing--that is the priority task of ideological cadres and all communists.

They must also continue to bear in mind the fact that the struggle to develop mass initiative presupposes intolerance of any phenomena which inhabit this initiative and hinder the normal work rhythm. Determined efforts must be made to overcome existing shortcomings in the organization of production and socialist competition and to elimnate violations of labor, technological and plan discipline and the complacency of some leaders who are accustomed to counting on amendments to the plan or on help from neighbors. More active use must be made here of the effective method of criticism and self-criticism, and greater party demands must be levied on those who fail to warrant the trust placed in them. Order in production, efficient work by everyone in his work area, mutual assistance and mutual exactingness--these are economic and educational questions alike.

Anything can be achieved through the joint efforts of free, conscientious workers inspired by the great goal, living and working in the propitious moral and political atmosphere created in our country through the party's efforts. It is an atmosphere of society's unity, of the people's cohesion around the party, of a respectful attitude toward people. This is one of our most important gains, and it is necessary to cherish it and to strengthen the people's trust in the party and their sense of civic awareness. There is no tolerating situations where some working people seem to suffer from a kind of deafness to the opinion of the collective and a fear of submitting an acute matter for its discussion and of talking frankly about the work problems at a particular enterprise or institution and about the difficulties that arise.

True to Lenin's behests, our party resolutely demands observance of the principle of openness [glasnost] in the work of each of its organizations. This was pointed out again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The final months of our glorious 5-year plans have always been periods of selfless labor. The current year too is furnishing examples of this. In difficult weather conditions the rural workers are waging the battle for the harvest and making a massive effort to ship it promptly and to store it away. Construction workers and working people on all spheres of transport and in urban and rural municipal services have more to think about--winter is coming and proper preparations must be made for it. At the same time, increasing attention is being paid to our industry, to the development of the basic sectors of the national economy and the power industry, to providing the country with metal and fuel, to questions of the economical consumption of all that is produced.

The tasks are many, each is important, and Soviet people know this. In preparing for the party congress they are devoting their labor, abilities and knowledge to the steady strengthening of the economic and defense might of the soviet land and they unanimously approve and are supporting with shock labor the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

From Moscow to the remotest regions the nationwide cause is being accomplished--labor gifts are being prepared for the party congress.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER PLANT COMPLETION--The construction of the biggest Soviet atomic power station near Leningrad has entered its final stage. A fourth reactor with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts is being assembled. A series of new stations will be equipped with such reactors. The stations are designed to solve the problem of supplying with energy the industrial European part of the Soviet Union. The experience of operating atomic power stations in the Soviet Union proves their safety. International committees conducting regular checkups at them have not discovered any violations of safety regulations. [Text] [Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15 SEP

LD160018 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have sown 170,000 hectares in spring wheat. (0000 GMT)

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have cut grain on 1.8 million hectares to date and half of it has been threshed. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting in Kustanayskaya Oblast has entered its last stages on the final 1 million hectares of grain. (1400 GMT)

Farmers in Ryazazskaya Oblast have completed the harvest on 900,000 hectares. (1900 GMT)

FAILURE TO SHIP GRAIN RESULTS IN SPOILAGE, LOSS TO STATE

LD151233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "The Decisive Days of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The first week of fall has passed, but the amount of work to be done is still great in many of the country's fields. In many regions bad weather is retarding the rate of harvesting. The farmers are making use of every minute of fine weather for the rapid completion of the harvest toil. Today the center of the harvest was shifted to regions of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. The grain harvest is under way day and night in the virgin lands. By 8 September the Kazakhstan machine operators had cut grain crops over 19.3 million hectares, or 78 percent of the sowing, and threshed the windrows over 14.4 million hectares.

In the first 5 days of September state granaries received 1,375,000 tons of grain from the republic's farmers--150 percent more than in the last 5 days of August. In all, the procurement workers have received more than 5 million tons of grain from farms in Kazakhstan.

Grain is the main concern. That is the attitude in many parts of the country. But the necessary measures have still not been adopted everywhere to ensure successful implementation of grain procurement plans and pledges. Take, for instance, the farms of Penzenskaya Oblast, most of them have sufficient grain resources to fulfill the first commandment. At the same time certain farms in Shemysheyskiy, Gorodishohenskiy, Nikolskiy and Kameshkirskiy rayons are in no hurry to do so.

Delays in grain purchasing are not isolated. They occur on the farms of Lieptskaya Oblast's Terbunskiy and Gryazinskiy rayons, Mariyskaya ASSR's Sernurskiy Rayon and Bashkirskaya ASSR's Melezuovskiy Rayon. This position bodes no good: The accumulation of grain on sovkhoz and kolkhoz treshing floors in rainy weather not infrequently leads to great losses.

This can be seen from the example of a number of farms in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. By the beginning of this week grain left on the threshing floors there totaled about 800,000 tons. It would seem that it should be sent to the state granaries more rapidly in order to guard against spoilage. But the daily delivery of grain to the elevators is around the 6,000-7,000 ton mark. The grain is sprouting, yet two-thirds of the drying capacities are idle. Instead of making the greatest possible efforts to organize uninterrupted delivery of grain from the farms, individual workers have chosen another path. [paragraph continues]

Having permitted consignments of grain to spoil through their own slowness, they are now seeking permission to sell reduced quality grain. Yet in his speech at the Alma-Ata ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of how intolerable it is to waste a crop already grown. That is why party organizations must display greater responsibility for preserving produce.

During grain procurement it is important also to remember another aspect of the matter: What is needed is not only "gross output," not only the achievement of the planned volume of purchases. It is necessary also strictly to observe the qualitative requirements of the first commandment and fulfill the plan for the sale of grain as regards range and type of crops. Many people have not yet adopted this rule as a guide to action. For instance, certain difficulties have arisen with pea purchases. Seed stocks of this crop are not being adequately replenished for next year's sowing. At the same time a number of farms are in no hurry to send grain from the treashing floors to reception centers.

Pea purchases are unsatisfactory in the Ukraine as a whole. At the same time, by 1 September the sovkhozes and kolkhozes had threshed more than 1.9 million tons of pulse crops, mainly peas, which is three times more than needed to fulfill procurement plans.

A similar situation is arising in a number of cases with the sale of rye to the state. For instance, the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, without having fulfilled the plan for purchases of that crop, has set aside some of its grain for fodder and also sold some to other farms.

The task requires that local organs assess such cases more exactingly and increase the responsbility of farm leaders and specialists for the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the sale of the full range of grain. It is necessary to end the practice of unjustified substitution of certain crops for others, which as a results in the state suffering considerable shortfalls in the quantities of particular types of grain received.

The last stage of the grain crops harvest has arrived. While devoting every effort to work in the fields, it is important at the same time to dispose carefully of the harvest gathered in, to deliver grain more rapidly to the state granaries and not to permit it to spoil.

GRAIN HARVEST IN EASTERN REGIONS REVIEWED

LD160841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Harvest in the East of the Country"]

[Excerpts] In the eastern regions of the country, where one-third of all the grain fields are located, the harvest is at its height. Farmers are striving to gather the harvest rapidly and without losses.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, addressing the ceremonial meeting in Alma-Ata, highly appraised the initiative of the farmers of Kazakhstan, who have resolved to give the country 1 billion poods of grain this year too. "This is very good, comrades," Leonid Ilich said. "I believe you will keep your word. The whole country will thank you."

Beyond the Urals the grain has been ripening under extremely difficult weather conditions and is very "varied"--in terms of yield, density and height. And almost every field this [illegible] requires a creative and skillful approach and a precise choice of means and time for [illegible]. There is no denying that the east's grainfield poses complex tasks for [illegible]mizers, specialists, machine operators and people's deputies. But the [illegible] repeatedly overcome the most diverse difficulties and gladdened the [illegible] harvest.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan are now conducting the harvest on a huge area of 16 million hectares. Almost 72,000 combines are grouped in harvesting and transport complexes. The detachment of machine operators has this year been supplemented by 12,000 combine operators trained on the spot and 8,000 have come from other republics. Workers from industrial enterprises, students and servicemen from the Soviet Army are helping with the harvest. Well, this is a truly nationwide struggle for grain which needs to be gathered in full. For it must be taken into account that simultaneously with the harvest, the procurement of silage crops, vegetables and potatoes is in progress, and this of course increases the burden on people and equipment.

The work plans of advanced farms envisage as a rule, three types of harvesting: direct combining, separate harvesting with cutting in normal windrows and the tandem [sdvoennyy] method. Wherever it is necessary--for instance, in Kokchetavskaya Oblast--sedulous farmers have all the attachments for gathering lodged and tangled grain.

Combines in the east are working according to the large-group method and extensive use is being made of mounted reapers in cutting grain in windrows. Specialized links for preparing the fields for such work have been created in harvesting and transport complexes. In the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, in Altayskiy Kray, they have endeavored to provide each combine operator with an assistant.

According to specialists' forecasts, one of the special features of the present harvest in the east is the probability that a lot of the grain will have to be accepted with a heightened moisture content. The drying capacities here make it possible to cope with this task in principle, but there are not enough skilled cadres. The USSR Procurement Ministry is taking steps and transferring workers experienced in drying work to the east from other regions of the country. However, local soviet and economic organs must exert every effort so that there will be no obstacles hampering the passage of grain from the field to the elevator. Grain is national property and it is necessary not only to gather it completely but also to guard against any spoilages whatsoever.

Day by day the pace of the harvest in the east of the country is gathering momentum. Farms for the most part have set themselves the goal of completing it within 15-20 days. Keeping to this time limit will mean winning the battle for grain.

HARVEST PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN REPUBLIC REPORTED

LD151529 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Kaztag "Agricultural Review": "To Accelerate Windrow Threshing"]

[Text] Harvesting of grain crops is in full swing on farms in the republic's northern, central and eastern oblasts. More than 120,000 combines and harvesters and a large number of trucks, tractors and other equipment are engaged in harvesting and threshing the grain crops. The growers are being helped by thousands of envoys from the fraternal republics, industrial enterprises and construction projects, and by students.

According to the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration by 1 September sovkhozes and kolkhozes had harvested 14,583,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) --59 percent of the sown area. The grain from 10,269,000 hectares had been threshed--70 percent of the harvested area. In the previous week 5,221,000 hectares of grain crops were harvested--the largest increase this year.

The largest quantity of grain crops--1.22 million hectares--harvested in that week was by machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast, where in all some 2.7 million hectares--64 percent of the sown area--has been harvested.

More than two-fifths of all grain crops has been harvested in Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. The harvesting rate is increasing in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, where 732,000 hectares of grain crops are harvested in 7 days.

Farms in north Kazakhstan must speed up threshing and make maximum use of every hour of fine weather and ensure that by maneuvering equipment conditions for the highly productive operation of units exist everywhere. Owing to bad weather combines are frequently discharging damp grain. It is very important that it is quickly cleaned and dispatched to grain collection enterprises for further conditioning and drying.

Almost all farms in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast are harvesting rice. The crop from more than 3,500 hectares has been threshed. Pulse crops are still being harvested. Some 56,000 hectares of peas have been harvested--half of the sown area. Harvesting of grain corn has begun in Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts. Potatoes and vegetables are being harvested in all oblasts.

In addition to harvesting, the foundation of next year's harvest is still being laid. Some 378,000 hectares have been sown to winter crops--110,000 more than a year ago. Fall plowing has been performed on 1,287,000 hactares again more than last year.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS KURGANSKAYA, TYUMENSKAYA OBLASTS

LD160102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, toured Kurganskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. He visited a number of state and collective farms and has briefed on harvesting work and the sales of grain and other produce to the state. He displayed an interest in how socialist obligations were being fulfilled in order to meet the 26th party congress in a worthy manner and how Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions were being fulfilled as regards matters pertaining to the further development of agriculture in areas of Siberia.

In a conversation with machine operators of harvesting and transportation units, with experts and managers of agricultural enterprises and with party and soviet workers, Comrade Solomentsev drew attention to the need for an increase in the production of potatoes and root crops, for the development of private holdings, and for increased supplies of food to oilmen, geologists, gas extraction workers and builders of Western Siberia.